FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*☜

JOHN HOPKINS offers for sale his splendid and new variety of DAHLIAS, grown by himself last year, of 200 different shades and colors, at half the Northern prices.

Also, a small assortment of Garden and Flower Seeds;—his assortment of Peas is of superior quality. Likewise, a few thousand Morus Multicaulis Trees, or Cuttings'—all of which can be packed and sent to any part of the State.

Address, JOHN HOPKINS,
North st., Fayetteville.
February 25, 1840. 86-3w

For Sale,

A NEW FOUR HORSE WAGON, heavy ironed, made to order in the best manner, and of first rate materials and workmanship. Orders received for Wagons, and executed at short notice.

Apply to JAS. MARTINE.
Hay street, near the Post Office.
February 25, 1840. 86-4w

For Sale,

150 CASKS THOMASTOWN LIME,
12 ditto Roman Cement and Water Lime,
6 tons Calcined Plaster, in casks,
6 casks Rotten Plaster, for Manure,
50,000 Brick,
200 bushels Hair for Plastering,
5000 Laths.—all of which I will sell low for Cash. Call on the subscriber, three doors South of the Market House, Fayetteville.

J. E. PATTERSON.
February 25, 1840. 86-6w

☞ I am also prepared to do any job of Brick Work or Plastering, at the shortest notice.
J. E. P.

Received per Henrietta,

200 BOXES RAISINS, in fine order,
50 half boxes do. do do.
For sale at low prices in lots.
SAML. W. TILLINGHAST.
Jan. 25, 1840. 82tf

Notice to Pensioners.

THE Subscriber will give prompt attention to the collection of all arrears of pension, and remit as directed. Will also furnish printed forms to such as desire them,—free of charge.

ELIJAH FULLER.
Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1840. 85-4w

Received per Steam Boats,

30 HHDS. prime Cuba MOLASSES,
10 hhds. do N. O. SUGAR,
250 bushels planting IRISH POTATOES.
For sale by
SAML. W. TILLINGHAST.
Feb. 17, 1840. 85tf

Notice.

THE Subscriber gives notice to all persons in his debt for freight, the immediate necessity of paying the same. My boat being now broke, cannot be repaired until the new machinery is paid for before it leaves the Foundry. The excuse of "no money" I hope will not be offered in reply to this call. In all other places, freights are cash—always paid when called for. This community has received more despatch the last season than any other in our country,—frequently boating on ten inches water,—but no sooner are the goods delivered, than the difficulties of the navigation are forgotten, and on the presenting of the bills, objections made to delay payment. Many accounts are due for last Fall's work. To those that have been kind enough to assist me in my late difficulties, I return thanks. This notice is intended to save me the trouble of a long talk about lighterages and missing articles, that are never thought of but when I call for money.

PROPRIETOR *of Steam Boat Cotton Plant.*
Feb. 17, 1840. 85tf

B. E. DOLLARHIDE

WILL sell or lease 3000 acres of choice Mississippi LANDS. The lands are situated between latitudes 32 and 33, and in the counties of Choctaw, Winston, Kemper, Nashoba, Holmes and Washington. He has selected these lands, and now offers them upon the terms hereinafter mentioned. They constitute a body of lands not surpassed by any in the State of Mississippi, either in point of health, fertility, or beauty of surface.

TERMS.

Being desirous of having these lands put in cultivation as soon as practicable, he offers them to those who may be desirous of opening cotton plantations, upon the following terms and conditions:

He will give the use of either of the tracts lying in the counties of Choctaw, Winston, Kemper, Nashoba and Holmes, to any one who will settle thereon, for the term of three years gratis, and restricting the tenant to a quantity of land not less than ten acres to be put under cultivation.

At the end of three years, if the occupant desires to purchase, he may have the option to do so at a fair valuation of the land; if not, he will pay for a cotton gin, should one be erected on the place, at a fair valuation.

The tract of land lying in Washington county, is situated on a Bayou, known as Musketoe lake, one mile west of the Yazoo river, and a few miles above the head of Honey Island, and within one mile of a landing on the Yazoo river, called Sims' landing. This tract contains 640 acres and is alluvial soil, and entirely free from overflow. This tract is not surpassed by any in the known world, either in point of soil or convenience to navigation. The principal growth is box-elder, large grape vine, dogwood and large cane; lands of the same quality and in the same neighborhood have sold, unimproved, for thirty dollars per acre. He will, to any slave-owner who will place on this tract of land any number of hands, pay one half of the cash valuation for said slaves, and receive from the owner of such slaves one half of the valuation for the tract of land; and in case the value of the slaves shall amount to more than the value of the land he will pay the difference; and if the value of the tract of land shall amount to more than the value of the slaves, he will place the overplus at interest for any period of time to suit the purchaser, should he wish to borrow it—the interest being annually paid—thus making each party the joint owner in the whole estate for the space of six years or more, as may be agreed upon; and at the end of the partnership, one of the partners may set a value upon the whole estate, which value the other shall give or take.

On either of the above mentioned propositions, he will permit to be opened, plantations on these valuable cotton lands, or he will dispose of them to suit purchasers, at the most moderate prices. Persons desirous of making proposals under the foregoing propositions will please address me at Clinton, Green county, Alabama.

January 1, 1840. 86-5wpd.

IMPORTED FLATTERER.

THIS splendid English Race Horse has been transferred to, and will make the ensuing season at, Warrenton race-course, in Warren county, N. C., at $50 the season, and $1 to the groom;—under the management of
THOMAS W. RAINEY.
February 15, 1840. 85-4wpd

Received per Cotton Plant,

3 HHDS. prime Porto Rico SUGAR,
20 casks Cheese,
10 half and qr. bbls. No. 1 Mackerel,
10 barrels No. 3 ditto.
For sale by S. W. TILLINGHAST.
January 16, 1840. 81tf

Brick!

THE Subscribers wish to contract for the delivery of from 100 to 200 cords of BARK.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.
March 20, 1839. 37tf

New Orleans Molasses.

50 BARRELS prime N. Orleans MOLASSES,
7 hhds. do do ditto.
For sale by C. T. HAIGH.
Feb. 12, 1840. 84tf

Red Clover Seed,

FOR sale by JOHN HUSKE & SON.
February 11, 1840. 84-tf.

NEW GOODS.

I AM now receiving, by Steamers Cotton Plant and Henrietta, my entire Stock of FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.,

Consisting in part of the following:

700 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
200 bags Rio and Cuba Coffee,
20 hds. Porto Rico & St. Croix Sugars,
2000 lbs. Loaf and Lump do,
12 tons Swedes and English Iron,
50 Nova Scotia Grind Stones,
200 pair bright Trace Chains,
100 sides Sole Leather,
100 do. Upper ditto.

Blacksmith's Bellows, Vises, Anvils, Hammers, &c., together with every other article which constitutes a *well assorted* Stock of Goods for the approaching Season,—all of which will be sold very low for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to prompt customers only.

C. J. O'KELLY.
Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay Street.
Fayetteville, Nov. 2, 1839. 70tf

P. S.—Country Merchants will find my Stock worthy their examination. C. J. O.

Auction and Commission Business.

THE Subscriber having had considerable experience in the above business, offers his services to his friends and the public as a general AUCTION AND COMMISSION AGENT.

All orders left at his office on Person Street, 1 door West of Bank of Cape Fear, will be attended to.

AMOS KIMBALL.
Nov. 5, 1839. 70-3tf.

BATCHLESS SANITIVE.

THIS invaluable Medicine is for sale by the Subscribe at Temperance Hall Post Office, Moore County, N. C.

JOSIAH T. PHILLIPS.

Land for Sale.

THE LAND belonging to the heirs of Thomas Hadley, dec'd, is offered for SALE. It lies in the County of Cumberland, on the River Road, six miles above the Clarendon Bridge, and contains between 700 and 800 acres. It is well watered. A very small proportion of the land has been cleared. As to soil, it is not surpassed in fertility by any in the aforesaid county. It is first rate Corn and Cotton Land. Also, another piece within 3 miles of the Bridge, containing between 40 and 50 acres. Also, an improved LOT of ground in the town of Fayetteville. The several pieces of land will be shown to those who wish to purchase by those who live on and near the said Land. Those wishing to purchase, will please to address a line to the subscriber at Stantonsburg, containing their propositions, which will be promptly attended to.

THOMAS HADLEY.
Fayetteville, Sept. 6, 1839. 63-tf.

Stop the Villains!

I WILL give a reward of Fifty Dollars, and pay all reasonable expenses, for the securing and delivering to me a Negro Boy named PRINCE, belonging to the Estate of Luke Russell, deceased.—Said negro was decoyed and stolen from the plantation of said deceased, on Flat Swamp, in Craven county, on the night of the 10th inst. by two men, supposed to be John and Samuel Snuth, which men were engaged in stealing a free negro girl from this county last Summer. They had a covered cart, sorrel Horse, with his tail cut short, white in his face, and several white feet.

Prince is sixteen years old, has a scar on his breast, and one over or near one of his eyes, not recollected which large front teeth, one of the upper ones a little decayed, whites of his eyes show considerably, one of his knees bends in a little, he stoops forward when walking, is slim built, dark complected or black, and had on when he was taken away, white yarn homespun clothes, patched. He is an intelligent boy, and if questioned, can give all the information that would be necessary to the detection of the villains.

JOHN T. LANE,
Executor of L. Russell.
Newbern, N. C., Feb. 13, 1840. 85-4w

THE HUMAN HAIR

IS warranted staid or restored, and the head kept free from dandruff, by the genuine

Oldridge's Balm of Columbia.

Remember the genuine as described below.

This is certified to by several Mayors, Ministers of the Gospel, British Consul, Physicians, and a great number of our most honorable citizens, to be seen where it is sold.

Daring Fraud!

This article has been imitated by a notorious counterfeiter. Let it never be purchased or used unless it have the name of L. S. COMSTOCK, or the signature of COMSTOCK & CO., on a splendid wrapper. This is the only external test that will secure the public from deception.

Apply at the wholesale and retail Office, No. 2 Fletcher street, near Maiden Lane and Pearl street.
Address, COMSTOCK & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists.

☞ The genuine is for sale by
M. R. WILLKINGS, Fayetteville, N. C.
January 1, 1840. 78-eowly

Blanks for sale at this Office.

THE Subscriber has just received from the Lincolnton Mills, a large assortment of

Fine Ruled Foolscap PAPER,
Do. unruled do. ditto,
Com. ruled do. ditto, at $1 50 pr. rm.
Fine ruled Letter ditto,
Large size Wrapping ditto,
Com. size do. ditto,
Also, Post Office Wrapping ditto,

All is offered low;—the Subscriber having been appointed agent of Messrs. G. & D. Mosteller, of Lincolnton, will keep a supply of the above on hand.—Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call.

A. W. STEEL.
January 25, 1840. 82-2m

The "Deobstruent Pills"

ARE confidently offered to the public from the Agent's knowledge of their efficacy as experienced by himself and many others. It is a well established fact that obstructions of the Liver, Spleen, Biliary Ducts, &c. form the basis of most of the complaints with which we are afflicted; hence arise Dyspepsia, Head-ache, Heart-burn, torpor or relaxed and irregular state of the Bowels. These disorders neglected, eventually destroy the strongest constitutions, and cannot be counteracted but by medicines that are truly effective. Removing obstructions, giving a healthy movement to the secretions, vigor and tone to the system throughout, are some of the benefits to be derived from these pills. They are offered for sale by the subscriber, with suitable directions accompanying each box. They are known by him as the composition of an eminent Physician, who has successfully studied and treated bilious complaints in both Hemispheres.

JOHN H. PEARCE, *Sole Agent.*
Fayetteville, Feb. 4, 1840. 83tf

Certificate of Rev. A. B. McGilvary, of the South Carolina Conference.

I certify, that for three years past I have frequently taken "the Deobstruent Pills," and unhesitatingly pronounce them the best medicine for biliary attacks that I ever have used. I have also in my circuits frequently administered them to others, and in no instance without a sensible and speedy benefit. I fully recommend them to the afflicted.

ALEX'R B. McGILVARY.

Stationary of all kinds,

KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND, and for sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.
May, 1839.

Gray's Ointment,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Warblows, Biles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

Mother's Catechism.

A NEW EDITION just published and for sale by

E. J. HALE.
July 25, 1838.

Davies' Mathematics,
DESIGNED FOR SCHOOLS, ACADEMIES AND COLLEGES.

THE attention of Teachers and all others engaged in the promotion of thorough education, is invited to the examination of the following text books in Mathematics, by Professor Charles Davies

1. Davies' Mental and Practical Arithmetic.—Key to Davies' Arithmetic for Teachers.
2. Davies' First Lessons in Geometry.
3. Davies' First Lessons in Algebra.
4. Davies' Bourdon's Algebra.
5. Davies' Legendre's Geometry and Trigonometry.
6. Davies' Elements of Surveying.
7. Davies' Analytical Geometry.
8. Davies' Descriptive Geometry.
9. Davies' Differential and Integral Calculus.
10. Davies' Shades, Shadows and Linear Perspective.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

ANDREW.

THIS distinguished Racer and Stallion will make his next and *last Season* in Virginia, at New Market, within one mile of Petersburg, and will be let to Mares at $75 the season, payable when the Mare is taken away—$120 Insurance, with $1 to the Groom in all instances. The Insurance money will be required as soon as the Mare is ascertained to be with foal or parted with. The season will commence on the 10th of February, and expire 1st day of July. Mares will be well fed at two shillings per day—pasturage which is rich and extensive furnished gratis. No charge for Servants sent with Mares. Every precaution will be taken to guard against accidents or escapes, but I cannot be responsible for either.

This renowned Son of Sir Charles, famed alike for his own and the performances of his progeny on the Turf, is now in full health and vigor. He is a beautiful dark chesnut, without white except the near hind foot, rising fifteen and a half hands high, of perfect symmetry of form, united with immense power, and unrivalled action, in which latter particular he excels all horses I ever saw. His own performances on the Turf are too well known to need a recapitulation here. His get are now before the public, and although they are generally from obscure Mares, have distinguished themselves at all distances, from 1 to 4 miles, and that from N. York to Georgia—thus winning for their Sire a reputation as the getter of Race Horses, which should entitle him to the consideration and patronage of Breeders. This will be the last opportunity of sending to him in this State, as I have had several offers for him to go to other States.

O. P. HARE.
Petersburg, Jan. 1, 1840. 82-6w.

Job Printing of all kinds

Neatly executed at this Office.

$100 Reward.

RANAWAY on the 1st of October, 1839, two negro men, one belonging to each of the undersigned, named

SANDY and ALFRED.

SANDY is a black fellow about 6 feet high, 22 years of age, the right knee considerably knock-kneed, has a fore tooth out, down look, rather spare for one of his height. Among his clothes were a straw hat and brown homespun coat.

ALFRED is a bright mulatto, 18 years of age, 6 feet high, fine looking fellow, very straight, smiles when spoken to, and is apt to put his hand to his right ear when spoken to.

They were raised by the subscribers, and it is feared that they have been kidnapped or assisted away.

The above reward, or $50 for either, will be paid for their delivery, or for their confinement in any Jail so that we may get them again, or a reasonable reward for any information that may lead to their recovery. A reward of $100 will be paid for proof sufficient to convict of their being harbored or assisted away.

ARCH'D McEACHERN,
JOHN GILCHRIST.
Randalsville P. O., Robeson county, N. C., 82-tf
November 27, 1839.

CHEAP PAPER
FOR SALE AT THE BOOK STORE.

HAYS' LINIMENT.

THIS fine article is warranted to cure PILES in all cases, or no pay taken for it.

Glaring Fraud!

A notorious counterfeiter has dared to make an attempt upon this article, and several have been nearly ruined by trying it. Never buy it, unless it has the written signature of COMSTOCK & CO. on the splendid wrapper. That firm have the only right to make and sell it for 20 years, and all from them is warranted perfectly innocent and effectual in all cases.

N. B. Always detect the false by its not having he above signature. The true sold only by
COMSTOCK & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, No. 2 Fletcher st., N. York.
SOLOMON HAYS, Original Proprietor.

☞ The genuine is for sale only by
M. R. WILLKINGS, Fayetteville.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON IN CONGRESS.

Gen. HARRISON took his seat as a member of the House of Representatives on the opening of the Second Session of the Fourteenth Congress, (Dec. 2, 1816.) On the 3d, the Annual Message of the President was received; on the 4th of the month the President's Message was dissected, and on the 5th the committees upon its various subjects were announced, of one of which (on the subject of the Militia) Gen. Harrison was appointed Chairman.

On the next day, being the first day after the organization of the House, Gen. Harrison moved the following resolution, in which the reader will perceive the germ of the provision afterwards made for the surviving officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary war:

"*Resolved*, That the Military Committee be instructed to report a bill providing by law for the relief of such of the officers and soldiers who, having faithfully served in the armies of the United States, are now in distressed circumstances, and who, not having received wounds or disabilities whilst in actual service, are excluded from the benefits of the pension laws."

On presenting this resolution, Gen. Harrison said, "It had been his intention to offer with this resolution some observations upon the matter to the House; but, understanding that this course was not considered wholly proper on originating a motion, he should reserve his remarks for another stage of the business. He did so with the less reluctance, since any remarks he should have made would have been with a view to enlist the feelings of the House, and he felt, on reflection, convinced that such remarks must be wholly unnecessary on this occasion, and that THE HEART OF EVERY AMERICAN WOULD BEAT IN UNISON WITH THE OBJECT HE HAD IN VIEW. He had made the resolution *as broad as possible*, that it might afford to the committee a choice of the various modes of accomplishing the object proposed to be committed to them."

The resolution thus moved having been modified on the suggestion of an experienced member of the House so as to leave it, according to usage, discretionary with the committee to report by bill or otherwise, was agreed to without opposition.

Though nothing definitive in reference to this subject was done at this Session of Congress, (the two Houses having their hands full of other business of more immediate urgency) it is plainly evident that it was this proposition which led the way to the provision for the survivors of the Revolutionary war; a measure which circles the fame of this Republic with a glory the ancient Republics could not boast of, by exhibiting to the world the most beautiful example on record of A NATION'S GRATITUDE.

It was not until the following Session of Congress that the first act on the subject was passed. At the opening of that Session, Mr. Monroe, who also had veneration for the principles and actors of the Revolution strongly impressed upon his character—not the less strongly from his having been himself personally associated with its trials and its perils—introduced the subject to Congress in the following appropriate and touching terms, following very nearly, the reader will perceive, the language of Gen. Harrison's proposition at the preceding Session of Congress:

"In contemplating the happy situation of the United States, our attention is drawn, with peculiar interest, to the surviving officers and soldiers of our Revolutionary army, who so eminently contributed, by their services, to lay its foundation. Most of those very meritorious citizens have paid the debt of Nature, and gone to repose. It is believed that, among the survivors, there are some *not provided for by existing laws*, who are *reduced to indigence, and even to real distress*. These men have a claim on the gratitude of their country, and it will do honor to their country to provide for them. The lapse of a few years more, and the opportunity will be forever lost. Indeed, so long already has been the interval, that the number to be benefitted by any provision which may be made will not be great."

Of the select committee to which this part of the Message was referred, Gen. Harrison would doubtless have been made Chairman, but that General Bloomfield, much his senior in years and in date of service, a soldier of the Revolution, (as well as the war of 1812,) had come into Congress as a Representative from New Jersey, and it was also a matter of course that the matter should be placed in his charge. With him were associated other Revolutionary worthies, Colonel Tallmadge, of Connecticut, an experienced officer of the Revolution, (also senior to Gen. H.) being next on the committee.

This committee was not long in deliberating upon the measure; for on the 12th of the same month in which it was appointed, the committee reported a bill to provide, again almost in the terms of General Harrison's original proposition, for the relief of such officers and solders (and sailors) who have faithfully served, &c. and are now "in reduced circumstances in life."

In the discussion of this bill General H. took an active part, advocating, however, a just discrimination between actual service and the merely being mustered in the Army without serving any length of time. Sustaining this discrimination, he opposed an amendment proposing to allow the proposed pension in any manner during the Revolutionary war, and now surviving," arguing it as follows:

"The amendment now proposed, he said, went too far, because it would embrace every one who had shouldered a musket, even for an hour, during the Revolutionary war. As to those who had seen serious service, so far from having a claim to the meed of *liberality*, the amendment would be *but a measure of justice*, as no bounty had been accorded to them. Persons, however, covered with scars and borne down by length of service in those days, ought not to be confounded with those who had been called out for an hour or a day. *Some of* THE MILITIA, *he thought, were as well entitled to this pension as any regulars*, of whom the Jersey militia might be particularly mentioned. But he wished to have the operation of the bill limited to such as should have served six months or more."

This bill passed the House of Representatives before Christmas Day, showing a marvellous despatch of busines in the House of Representatives, in comparison with the usage in the same body at the present day, and, what is still more remarkable, the yeas and nays were not even called upon its passage. Such was the good feeling then prevailing among the Members of the House, that the majority would not expose to invidious imputation, by requiring a record of their names, those whose objections to the details of the bill might have induced them to vote against it.

The bill which passed the House so promptly, did not so readily obtain the assent of the Senate; but it finally passed that body towards the end of February following, (yeas 23, nays 8,) and now stands on the statute-book as the act of March 15, 1818, entitled "An act to provide for certain persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States in the Revolutionary war."

A few days after the transmission of this bill to the Senate, Gen. Harrison submitted the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That a committee be appointed jointly with such committee as may be appointed on the part of the Senate, to consider and report what measures it may be proper to adopt to manifest the public respect for the memory of General Thaddeus Kosciusko, formerly an officer in the service of the United States, and the uniform and distinguished friend of Liberty and the Rights of Man."

In this proposition the ruling passion of the mover, his enthusiastic admiration of the principles of the Revolution, and his zeal in behalf of liberty in general, and of the rights of man, are plainly developed.

But it is to the following speech, delivered on that occasion, extracted from the file of the National Intelligencer, that we bespeak the particular attention of our readers:—

On presenting the above resolution, Gen. Harrison addressed the House as follows:

"The public papers have announced an event which is well calculated to excite the sympathy of every American bosom. Kosciusko, the martyr of Liberty, is no more! We are informed that he died at Soleure, in France, some time in October last.

"In tracing the events of this great man's life, we find in him that consistency of conduct which is the more to be admired as it is so rarely to be met with. He was not at one time the friend of mankind, and at another the instrument of their oppression; but he preserved throughout his whole career those noble principles which distinguished him in its commencement—which influenced him, at an early period of his life, to leave his country and his friends, and in another hemisphere to fight for the rights of humanity.

"Kosciusko was born and educated in Poland, of a noble and distinguished family—a country where the distinctions in society are perhaps carried to greater heights than in any other. The Creator had, however, endowed him with a soul capable of rising above the narrow prejudices of a caste, and breaking the shackles which a vicious education had imposed on his mind.

When very young, he was informed by the voice of Fame that the standard of liberty had been erected in America—that an insulted and oppressed people had determined to be free, or perish in the attempt. His ardent and generous mind caught, with enthusiasm, the holy flame, and from that moment he became the devoted soldier of liberty.

"His rank in the American army afforded him no opportunity greatly to distinguish himself. He was remarked throughout his service for all the qualities which adorn the human character. His heroic valor in the field could only be equalled by his moderation and affability in the walks of private life. He was idolized by the soldiers for his bravery, and beloved and respected by the officers for the goodness of his heart, and the great qualities of his mind.

"Contributing greatly, by his exertions, to the establishment of the independence of America, he might have remained, and shared the blessings it dispensed, under the protection of a chief who loved and honored him, and in the bosom of a grateful and affectionate people.

"Kosciusko had, however, other views. It is not known that, until the period I am speaking of, he had formed any distinct idea of what could, or indeed what ought to be done for his own. But in the Revolutionary war he drank deeply of the principles which produced it. In his conversations with the intelligent men of our country, he acquired new views of the science of government and the rights of man. He had seen, too, that, to be free, it was only necessary that a nation should will it; and, to be happy, it was only necessary that a nation should be free. And was it not possible to procure these blessings for Poland!—for Poland, the country of his birth, which had a claim to all his efforts, to all his services! That unhappy nation groaned under a complication of evils which has scarcely a parallel in history. The mass of the people were the abject slaves of the nobles; the nobles, torn into factions, were alternately the instruments and the victims of their powerful and ambitious neighbors. By intrigue, corruption, and force, some of its fairest provinces had been separated from the Republic, and the people, like beasts, transferred to foreign despots, who were again waiting for a favorable moment for a second dismemberment. To regenerate a people thus debased, to obtain for a country thus circumstanced the blessings of liberty and independence, was a work of as much difficulty as danger. But, to a mind like Kosciusko's, the difficulty and danger of an enterprise served as stimulants to undertake it.

"The annals of these times give us no detailed account of the progress of Kosciusko in accomplishing his great work, from the period of his return from America to the adoption of the new Constitution of Poland, in 1791. This interval, however, of apparent inaction, was most usefully employed to illumine the mental darkness, which enveloped his countrymen. To stimulate the ignorant and bigoted peasantry with the hope of future emancipation—to teach a proud but gallant nobility that true glory is only to be found in the paths of duty and patriotism—interests the most opposed, prejudices the most stubborn, and habits the most inveterate, were reconciled, dissipated, and broken, by the ascendancy of his virtues and example. The storm which he had foreseen, and for which he had been preparing, at length burst upon Poland. A feeble and unpopular Government bent before its fury, and submitted itself to the Russian yoke of the invader. But the nation disdained to follow its example; in their extremity every eye was turned on the hero who had already fought their battles, the sage who had enlightened them, and the patriot who had set the example of personal sacrifices to accomplish the emancipation of the people.

"Kosciusko was unanimously appointed generalissimo of Poland, with unlimited powers, until the enemy should be driven from the country. On *his* virtue the nation reposed with the utmost confidence; and it is some consolation to reflect, amidst the general depravity of mankind, that two instances, in the same age, have occurred, where powers of this kind were employed solely for the purpose for which they were given.

"It is not my intention, sir, to follow the Polish Chief throughout the career of victory which, for a considerable time, crowned his efforts. Guided by his talents, and led by his valor, his undisciplined, ill-armed militia charged with effect the veteran Russian and Prussian; the mailed cuirassiers of the great Frederick, for the first time, broke and fled before the lighter and more appropriate cavalry of Poland. Hope filled the breasts of the patriots. After a long night, the dawn of an apparently glorious day broke upon Poland. But, to the discerning eye of Kosciusko, the light which it shed was of that sickly and portentous appearance, indicating a storm more dreadful than that which he had resisted.

"He prepared to meet it with firmness, but with means entirely inadequate. To the advantages of numbers, of tactics, of discipline, and inexhaustible resources, the combined despots had secured a faction in the heart of Poland. And, if that country can boast of having produced its Washington, it is disgraced also by giving birth to a second Arnold. The day at length came which was to decide the fate of a nation and a hero. Heaven, for wise purposes, determined that it should be the last of Polish liberty. It was decided, indeed, before the battle commenced. The traitor Poniski, who covered with a detachment the advance of the Polish army, abandoned his position to the enemy, and retreated.

"Kosciusko was astonished, but not dismayed. The disposition of his army would have done honor to Hannibal. The succeeding conflict was terrible. When the talents of the General could no longer direct the mingled mass of combatants, the arm of the warrior was brought to the aid of his soldiers. He performed prodigies of valor. The fabled prowess of Ajax in defending the Grecian ships was realized by the Polish hero. Nor was he badly seconded by his troops. As long as his voice could guide, or his example fire their valor, they were irresistible. In this unequal contest Kosciusko was long seen, and finally lost to their view.

'Hope for a season bade the world farewell,
'And Freedom shrieked when Kosciusko fell.'

"He fell, covered with wounds, but still survived! A Cossack would have pierced his breast, when an officer interposed. 'Suffer him to execute his purpose,' said the bleeding hero; 'I am the devoted soldier of my country, and will not survive its liberties.' The name of Kosciusko struck to the heart of the Tartar, like that of Marius upon the Cimbrian warrior. The uplifted weapon dropped from his hand.

"Kosciusko was conveyed to the dungeons of Petersburgh, and to the eternal disgrace of the Empress Catharine, she made him the object of her vengeance, when he could be no longer the object of her fears. Her more generous son restored him to liberty. The remainder of his life has been spent in virtuous retirement. Whilst in this situation in France, an anecdote is related of him which strongly illustrates the command which his virtues and his services had obtained over the minds of his countrymen.

"In the late invasion of France, some Polish regiments, in the service of Russia, passed through the village in which he lived. Some pillaging of the inhabitants brought Kosciusko from his cottage. 'When I was a Polish soldier,' said he, addressing the plunderers, 'the property of the peaceful citizen was respected.' 'And who art thou,' said an officer, 'who addressest us with this tone of authority?' 'I am Kosciusko.' There was magic in the word. It ran from corps to corps. The march was suspended. They gathered round him, and gazed with astonishment and awe upon the mighty ruin he presented. 'Could it indeed be their hero,' whose fame was identified with that of their country! A thousand interesting reflections burst upon their minds; they remembered his patriotism, his devotion to liberty, his triumph and his glorious fall. Their iron hearts were softened, and the tear of sensibility trickled down their weather-beaten faces. We can easily conceive, sir, what would be the feelings of the hero himself in such a scene. His great heart must have heaved with emotion to find himself once more surrounded by the companions of his glory; and that he would have been upon the point of saying to them,

'Behold your General, come once more
'To lead you on to laurel'd victory,
'To fame, to freedom.'

"The delusion could have lasted but for a moment. He was himself, alas! a miserable cripple; and, for them! they were no longer the soldiers of liberty, but the instruments of ambition and tyranny. Overwhelmed with grief at the reflection, he would retire to his cottage, to mourn afresh over the miseries of his country.

"Such was the man, sir, for whose memory I ask from an American Congress a slight tribute of respect. Not, sir, to perpetuate his fame but our gratitude. His fame will last as long as liberty remains upon the earth; as long as a votary offers incense upon her altar, the name of Kosciusko will be invoked. And if, by common consent of the world, a temple shall be erected to those who have rendered most service to mankind—if the statue of our great countryman shall occupy the place of the 'Most Worthy,' that of Kosciusko will be found by his side, and the wreath of laurel will be entwined with the palm of virtue to adorn his brow."

It does not at all detract from the merit of this admirable eulogium on the character of the gallant and true-hearted Pole, that Gen. H. did not succeed in his motion. It appeared, when the matter came to be examined, that the proposed proceeding was against precedent, Congress having theretofore in the case of native officers of equal rank to Kosciusko, declined adopting similar measures, when proposed. But the Speech is on record, and no one can deprive its author of the merit of a production, of which any living orator might well be proud.

How do you like it.—The Farmers in the West and North West, now discuss Politics very significantly. They have little to say about Sub-Treasurers, the U. S. Bank, or State Banks, but whenever a Whig meets a Loco Foco, he asks him *how he likes it,—if he has got enough of it*, and *whether he wants more?* These questions with the low price of all products, and the inability to raise money for taxes at any price, answer all the purpose of the best logic in the world. Even the Georgia Planter is getting sick of selling the best kind of cotton at 7 cents a pound. However, all this is but the beginning of a hard money screw.

Mr. Proffit, a Whig member from Indiana, was predicting the other day, in the House of Representatives, to some of his Tory colleagues, the result of the next Presidential election. He told them his prophecies had always come to pass—for "he was not only a *Proffit*, but the son of a *Proffit*."

I O U are the vowels which create more disagreeable sensations in the minds of honest men, than all the rest of the alphabet together.

LETTER FROM MR. RIVES.

The Hon. Wm. C. Rives has published a long letter stating his objections to the re-election of Mr. Van Buren and the reasons which induce him to support Harrison and Tyler. His talents, political and personal integrity, and influence, and the fact that he was a Van Buren man two years ago, and left the ranks in disgust at the misdeeds of the Administration, give to his opinions great weight. We propose therefore to make a few extracts:

He sets out by accounting for not sooner making his preference known. Whilst he was held up as a candidate for the Senate, he thought it indelicate and improper. He then argues that Mr. Van Buren ought not to be supported for re-election,—because of his efforts to establish an exclusive hard money currency, which he thinks will produce a scene of distress and desolation that no pen can describe;—because the tendency of the measures of the Administration is, to invest the President with *supreme power;*—because it has been openly avowed in the Senate, that it is the right and duty of office holders to interfere in elections;—because the public expenditures have reached the enormous amount of 33 millions;—because the President has recommended an army of 200,000 men, to serve eight years, one-half in active service, and the remainder to form a corps of reserve;—and because the President assumes to be "a component part of the Legislature."

On the subject of the standing army he says,—

"I can view the Secretary's plan in no other light than as a proposition for raising a large standing army without encountering the well-founded Republican jealousies which its name excites; or otherwise as a most ingenious device for extending the influence of the Federal executive by setting apart from the masss of the people, two hundred thousand *voting*, not *fighting* men, receiving pay from the United States as militia "in actual service," and looking up to the President as "their commander in chief," as the constitution, in that case, provides and directs. I know of but one precedent for so profound a contrivance; and that was in the days of the "English Commonwealth," so called, when that wily statesman, Oliver Cromwell, divided the kingdom into "twelve military jurisdictions," just as the Secretary now proposes to divide the United States into "eight military districts," and under cover of organizing the militia, caused them to be "enlisted," or recruited under proper officers, and "regular pay to be distributed among them;" which the historian says the Lord Protector found to be a most effectual "resource" for repressing his political enemies, but which all reasonable men considered as "throwing aside the mask of liberty," and "parcelling out the people into so many sub-divisions of slavery." I have no disposition to question the originality of the Secretary, by insinuating that he may have derived the hint of his plan from so celebrated an authority."

He winds up his review of Mr. Van Buren's course as follows:—

"In my humble judgment, the present Chief Magistrate has departed from every leading principle of Republicanism, the profession of which brought him into office; and for myself, I cannot conceive how any one who is truly a Republican and a Conservative—who, in the administration of the government is the advocate of a *conservative* as opposed to a *destructive* policy,—who is the friend of *State Rights* in opposition to *Federal consolidation*,—who would maintain *Legislative Independence* against *Executive supremacy*,—who would see the government of this great confederacy administered as a high *national trust* and not as a *party job*,—who in short loves *liberty* more than *power*—can support his re-election. Let others decide as they may, I certainly cannot.

Then follows a discussion of Gen. Harrison's claims, which we copy entire. It is a complete refutation of the Tory slanders:—

Let us now see what are the public principles and opinions, the life and character, of Gen. Harrison, the sole opposing candidate for the Presidency, and if they do not present a better guarantee for the safe republican administration of the government. It has been the singular fortune of General Harrison to have been more misrepresented and consequently misunderstood, particularly in his native State, than any other distinguished citizen of our country. The reason of this is, doubtless, to be found in the circumstance that for the last ten or twelve years of his life he has been withdrawn from the scenes of active political employment, and that, while his name was before the country in the last Presidential election, exposing him of course to much denunciation and misrepresentation from his political adversaries, the attention of the opposition party of the South was mainly directed to a distinguished citizen of their own section, so that there was no party interest felt at that time, in the South, in detecting and exposing the numerous and gross misrepresentations of which he was made the subject by an unscrupulous press. From this state of things it has arisen, that in the South generally and in Virginia in particular, the most unfounded charges have been widely propagated in regard to his public principles and conduct, and till lately without efficient contradiction and exposure,—thus imposing on many good citizens, who will be now eager to repair the injustice they have done him. The most prominent of these charges, which is still wantonly repeated, is that General Harrison is an *abolitionist*. I have recently investigated with care, all the evidences of his principles and conduct on this as well as other important public questions, and I am thoroughly convinced that if there be one man who has entitled himself to the gratitude of the South beyond all others, by the noble and disinterested zeal he has at all times manifested, the sacrifices he has freely made, the single-heartedness with which he has exposed himself to persecution and political proscription in defence of the Constitutional rights of the South and the peace and safety of their firesides, against all interference, whether of fanaticism or political ambition, that man is Wm. Henry Harrison of Ohio.

You have doubtless read the speech made by him at Vincennes, in the State of Indiana, in 1835, in which, in the face of a non-slaveholding audience, he gallantly *volunteered* to defend the rights and interests of the South. Where can be found, even in the productions of any southern statesman, a more energetic and unsparing denunciation of the schemes of the *abolitionists?* He pronounces them to be "weak, presumptuous and unconstitutional,"—"illegal, persecuting and dangerous," and after depicting in glowing language the fatal consequences to which they must lead, he calls upon his audience with indignant earnestness, to "*frown* upon measures which are to produce results so much to be deprecated." He lays down in the broadest and most unequivocal terms, the fundamental principle that the subject of slavery is under the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the states in which it exists, and that neither the general government nor the non-slaveholding states have any right whatever to interfere with it: and he moreover contends that *discussions* upon the subject in the non-slaveholding states, tending in their consequences, as they do, to jeopard the peace and impair the rights of the slave-holding states, are an abuse of the freedom of speech and of the Press, in violation of the spirit and pervading design of the Constitution. The same declarations were made by him, and with greater emphasis, if possible, in an address delivered to an assembly of his fellow-citizens at Cheviot in Ohio, on the 4th of July 1833; from which an isolated passage, (in which the author admitting slavery *to* be an evil, says he would gladly see the surplus revenue of the Union devoted to its progressive extinction by the *purchase* and *colonization* of the slaves, "*with the sanction of the States holding them*") has been artfully culled, and given to the public, carefully suppressing the *context*, in which Gen. Harrison maintains, in the strong and unqualified language I am about to cite, that "the slave population is under the EXCLUSIVE control of the states which possess them," and that "neither the general government nor the non-slaveholding States can interfere *in any way*, with the right of property in slaves," and at the same time denounces the schemes of the abolitionists as fraught with "horrors, upon which an incarnate devil only could look with approbation."

But even if the incidental and abstract suggestion above noticed in the Cheviot speech of Gen. Harrison were to be looked at, disconnected from its context, however we might differ from him both as to its practicability and some of the principles involved, justice and candor would still require us to bear in mind that, but a few years ago, similar sentiments were freely expressed both by the press and public councils of Virginia, and that a *plan* for effecting the same object, almost identical with that thrown out by Gen. Harrison, was developed and earnestly advocated by Mr. Jefferson, in a letter addressed by him, during the last years of his life, to Mr. Sparks, which you will see in the 4th Vol. of his writings, page 388-391. But I again repeat, where is the man, whether of the South or of the north, who, in the practical assertion of the rights of the south, and in energetic and decisive reprobation of the projects of the Abolitionists, has gone farther than Gen. Harrison? A just people cannot forget the noble and self sacrificing devotion with which he stood alone, out of all the Representatives of the *Western non-slaveholding States* and in a little band of but two or three from the whole non-slaveholding region of the Union, in steadily resisting on behalf of the rights and interests of the south, the memorable Missouri restriction, and the kindred proposition made at the same period to restrict the introduction of slaves into the Territory of Arkansas—a patriotic self-devotion by which he lost his seat in Congress, and incurred popular odium and proscription, for a season, in his own State. All this Gen. Harrison did freely, from a sense of duty to the Constitution of his Country, and to the rights and interests of the southern States at a time when he had nothing to ask at their hands. What was the course of the present chief Magistrate, in whose behalf Gen. Harrison is now sought to be stigmatised as an *Abolitionist*, under the same circumstances? He, *then*, as a member of the Senate of New York, voted in favor of instructions to the Senators and Representatives of that State in Congress, to support the Missouri restriction, and a year or two afterwards, as a member of the Senate of the United States, voted in favor of a proposition to restrict the introduction of slaves into the Territory of Florida. Well, therefore, might the south require of him some pledge of fidelity to their rights, when he became a candidate for their suffrages to elevate him to the station he now occupies. But what *further or higher pledge* can Gen. Harrison have to give, than his *conduct and opinions, so formally* sustained through every change of circumstances and at every personal sacrifice, coupled with that just and Republican definition of the true province of the Presidential veto in his letter to Sherrod Williams, Esq., in which he says, "it is a conservative power, intended only to be used to secure the constitution itself from violation, and to protect the rights of the *minority* and the weaker members of the Union,"—a definition obviously framed, in its last clause particularly, with reference to that vital interest of the South, of which he has proved time if through good and through evil report, the disinterested and patriotic champion.

Another denunciatory charge against Gen. Harrison and alike destitute of foundation, which has been extensively propagated, is that he was a rank Federalist as an advocate of the alien and sedition laws" during the administration of the elder Mr. Adams. This charge has been most decisively met and refuted by Judge Burnet, a distinguished citizen, and lately one of the Senators in Congress, of the State of Ohio, who, from an intimate personal acquaintance with Gen. Harrison at the period alluded to, declares that "he was a firm, consistent, unyielding Republican of the Jeffersonian school, and warmly advocated the election of Mr. Jefferson against Mr. Adams." Gen. Harrison himself, in a debate in the Senate of the United States in March 1826, in replying to some observations of Mr. Randolph, (reporting a similar charge, explaining the part that while in common with his constituents, the Legislature of the North Western Territory, who sent him as delegate in Congress he then was, he approved the course of Adams' administration in the controversy with the French government, and had a great personal respect for Mr. Adams as an honest man and a patriot, "his opposition to the alien and sedition laws was so well known in the Territory, that a promise was extorted from him by his friends in the Legislature, that, as he had no vote in the proceedings of Congress, he would not unnecessarily compromise the local interests of his constituents by the expression of his political opinions." But whether Gen. Harrison has been or is a federalist, must depend on the character of his political principles, and not on the arbitrary classification of personal or party prejudice. Now, it so happens that we have an authentic and most lucid exposition of his political principles by himself, at a period of life when they must have been fully matured and thoroughly settled, in an address to the voters of his District, before whom he was then a candidate for a seat in Congress, which was published in the Cincinnati Inquisiter under date of the 17th Sept. 1822.

In that admirable address, he declares that he is "a *Republican of the old Jeffersonian school*," and derives his principles of constitutional interpretation "from the *celebrated resolutions of the Virginia Legislature* of '98 and '99"—that he, therefore, "denies to the General Government the exercise of any power but what is expressly given to it by the constitution, or what is essentially necessary to carry the powers expressly given into effect"—that "he *believes the charter given to the Bank of the United States was unconstitutional*"—that "he believes in the tendency of a *large public debt* to sap the foundation of the constitution by creating a moneyed aristocracy, whose views and interests must be in direct hostility to those of the mass of the people," and that he is therefore, "in favour of every practicable *retrenchment in the expenditures* of the government"—that "he believes in the right of the people to *instruct their representatives*, when elected"—and finally that he believes "upon the preservation of the Union of the States depends the existence of our civil and religious liberty—that the true cement of this Union is the brotherly love and regard which the citizens of the several States possess for each other—and that as the Union was effected only by a spirit of mutual concession and forbearance, so only can it be preserved." A political creed more truly *Republican* and patriotic than this, I think you will agree with me, has never been submitted to the American people, and as it was delivered to the world, when the experience and reflection of a life then but little short of fifty years had impressed their seal upon his opinions, it must in candour be presumed to form the *basis* of his public policy and conduct.

But, it is said that Gen. Harrison has voted for a protective Tariff, for Internal Improvements by the General Government, and is in favour of a National Bank. In regard to this last allegation I think I shall be able to shew you presently that it is wholly gratuitous. As to the others, what more has Gen. Harrison done than Mr. Van Buren? Mr. Van Buren voted for the worst of all the Tariffs, the Tariff of 1828, commonly called the Bill of abominations. Very gross and wanton injustice has been done Gen. Harrison, by perverting a passage in an address delivered by him to an agricultural society in Ohio in 1831, so as to make the impression that he would not be willing to relax or abandon the Tariff policy "till under its operation the grass was found to grow in the streets of Norfolk and Charleston." The truth is that this expression was quoted by Gen. Harrison from an agricultural address of Mr. Jas. M. Garnett of our own State, who had argued that such was the actual effect of the Tariff on the South, and Gen. Harrison, responding to the argument, declared if such were really its effect, then "he would instantly give his voice for its modification or entire repeal." The sentiments of Gen. Harrison are known to be those of distinguished liberality on this subject; for in his Cheviot speech he declares, with as much justness of thought as elegance of expression, that, "even in cases where the injurious operation of a measure of the general government is confined to a few, and it is beneficial to a large majority of the States, it would be evidence of as little foresight, as of moral rectitude in the latter to countenance the injury." On the subject of Internal Improvements, General Harrison, I apprehend, never gave so strong a vote in affirmation of the power of the General Government, as Mr. Van Buren's vote for the erection of toll gates on the Cumberland road, according to his own admission, was; and if you look into the recent Report of the Secretary of War, you will find that that officer, as the organ of the administration in this branch of the public policy, distinctly asserts the *constitutional* power of internal Improvements in the federal government, "in regard to such works as are of general utility," while his statements and remarks shew that appropriations for works even of a different character, have received the official approval and signature of the President. Gen. Harrison in his letter to Sherrod Williams, Esq. declares his opinion that "no money should be taken from the Treasury of the United States to be expended on Internal Improvements, but for those *which are strictly national*," and inculcates with great force, the propriety of "*forbearance and conciliation* in regard to a power, the exercise of which, had produced, and would, doubtless, continue to produce, jealousies and dissention."

Let us now see what foundation there is for the assertion that Gen. Harrison is in favor of a National Bank. We have already seen that, in his address to the voters of the Cincinnati district in 1822, he expressly declared that "he believed the charter given to the Bank of the United was unconstitutional." In his letter to Mr. Sherrod Williams, in answer to the query, "whether, if elected President, he would sign a Bill with proper *modifications* and *restrictions*, for chartering a Bank of the United States," he replies in the following very specific and guarded terms—"I would, *if* it were *clearly ascertained* that the public interests in relation to the collection and disbursement of the revenue would materially suffer without one, and there were unequivocal manifestations of public opinion in its favor. I think, however, the experiment should be fairly tried to ascertain whether the financial operations of the government cannot be as well carried on without the aid of a National Bank. If it is not necessary for that purpose, it does not appear to me that one can be constitutionally chartered. There is no construction which I can give to the Constitution which would authorize it, on the ground of affording facilities to commerce." It is to be remarked that Gen. Harrison here speaks, not of what he would recommend, or is personally in favor of, but what he would do, in the event of a Bill for chartering a Bank, under proper modifications and restrictions, being passed by Congress and presented to him for his signature; and even in that case he says he would sign it only under the special contingencies he enumerates, to wit, that it had been clearly ascertained by experience to be necessary for carrying on the financial operations of the government, and that there were unequivocal manifestations of public opinion in its favor," and, he adds emphatically, that unless it should be shown to be necessary for conducting the financial operations of the government, he does not think one can be constitutionally chartered." Connecting what Gen. Harrison here says with the declaration in his address to the voters of his District in 1822, it is evident that his own leanings are decidedly against a National Bank. While such is Gen. Harrison's position on the question of a National Bank, Mr. Van Buren is, we know, actively exerting all the influence of his high office to force upon the country a great Government Bank, (under the disguise of his sub-Treasury scheme,) controlled entirely by executive agency, and thus effecting, in the hands of the President, that union of the moneyed and political power of the government, which has ever been held fatal to the liberties of a free people.

This question of *Executive power* is, after all, the great and paramount question of the day, threatening, as it does, the existence of that civil and political freedom on which all our institutions repose. We have seen what a rapid and alarming development, by means of party discipline, the abuse of official patronage, and the new and extraordinary pretensions put forth by the President and his friends, this power has recently attained; till the government has been warped into a *practical* monarchy of the worst sort, in which all power is centred in one man, to be used not for the good of the people, but for the *exclusive benefit of a party*. To "correct this procedure,"—to "restrain Executive power" within its legitimate bounds, to bring back the administration to Republican forms and principles"—and to protect the "purity and independence of the Legislative department," should now be the object of every Republican patriot, as it was that which, Mr. Jefferson tells us, (4th vol. of his writings, p. 450) first aroused and united the Republicans of '98 and '99. To enable you the better to judge of the principles and opinions of Gen. Harrison on this great question of Executive power, in contrast with the doctrines and practices of the present administration, I will extract from his letter to the Hon. Harmar Denny, written four years ago, certain cardinal principles which he lays down "as proper to be observed by any Executive sincerely desirous of restoring the government to its original simplicity and republicanism" and then exhibit in immediate juxta-position to them the correlative principles fairly deducible from the practice or express declarations of the President or his friends.

[Then come extracts from Gen. Harrison's letters and Mr. Van Buren's Messages, which we have before published.]

After running over this parallel of the principles and doctrines of the two candidates for the Presidency in regard to the fundamental question of the powers and duties of the Executive Department, no one can hesitate as to which of the two is the *Republican* candidate. But it may be asked what guarantee has Gen. Harrison to offer that he would faithfully carry out the principles which he has so properly laid down as the guides and land marks of a Republican Administration. Besides a character unstained by treachery in private or public life, he offers a security of no small importance in the formal and public declaration that, if elected, he would under no circumstances whatever, allow himself to be a candidate for re-election. Coming into office with this express renunciation of all future personal aspirations, he could have but one motive to actuate him in the discharge of his high duties—a patriotic devotion to the interests and happiness of his country, and a noble ambition to identify his name with the permanence of her free Republican institutions. The example which Gen. Harrison has thus set, in contributing to introduce a principle to which our wisest Statesmen have attached the highest importance, constitutes of itself a strong claim to the support of a Republican people. It is known that Mr. Jefferson at the formation of the Constitution, pronounced the re-eligibility of the President to be its capital, and possibly at some future day its fatal defect. How impressively have passing events added their testimony to the sagacity and wisdom of his foresight! The first term of a Presidency has now come to be almost wholly devoted to securing the re-election of the incumbent by party combinations and arrangement, by the surveillance and direction of popular elections, by turning patronage to the best account, for its possessor, and by all the other resources of party tactics, (even to the unseemly participation of the Chief Magistrate himself in the canvass,) to the great neglect and prejudice of the national interests. He who by placing himself on the principle of a self imposed ineligibility after a *single term* of service in the Presidential office, shall contribute to make it henceforward a part of the political usages and common law of the country, will have closed up one of the most copious sources of existing abuses, and have earned for himself a lasting title to the respect and gratitude of his countrymen.

Regarding Harrison, for the reasons I have mentioned, as the *true Republican* candidate for the Presidency of the two now presented to the choice of the country, I shall unhesitatingly give him my support. I shall do so with the more cheerfulness because, while best consulting thereby, as I honestly believe, those great Republican principles which I have ever considered to be inseparably united with the happiness of my country, I shall assist to confer its highest meed on an eminent citizen who has rendered it the most signal and important services at a time when to *serve* meant something far other than merely to receive the emoluments of office—on one who, having successively enjoyed the confidence of Washington, Jefferson and Madison, would be naturally prompted to emulate their high example—who, in all the various and delicate trusts he has held has ever shewn that he preferred his country to himself, and has retired from them all, amid the numerous and alluring temptations they presented to private gain, with clean hands and unsuspected honor, neither guilty of infidelity himself nor winking at it in others—and who now in the honorable retirement of private life, combining the ennobling pursuits of the agriculturist, the scholar, and the patriot-citizen, is emphatically *one of the people*, knowing how to appreciate their interests, as well as to maintain and defend their rights. I cannot doubt that the principles we have held in common will have brought us to a common conclusion, but whether this should be the case or not, you will, I am sure, do me the justice to believe, that in forming the judgment I have done, upon the most deliberate and careful reflection, I have been actuated by no personal feeling, by no mere party views, but by a sincere and anxious wish for the liberty, happiness and honor of my country.

I am very respectfully
and truly, your friend,
W. C. RIVES.

To ——— ———, Esq.

We do not know how it may strike others; but to our mind the argument against the sub-Treasury scheme in the following fictitious Dialogue is about as unanswerable as any thing we have read upon the subject.

FROM THE CONNECTICUT COURANT.

DIALOGUE BETWEEN A LABORER AND AN EX-SENATOR.

Laborer. Good morning, Mr. Senator.

Senator. Good morning, Mr. Wilson; how do you do to-day? How are your wife and children—how do they stand this hard winter—and how does the good cause of the party get on in your town?

Laborer.—Pretty well, sir, though times are rather hard, money scarce, and labor is not as well paid for as it used to be; still, we have'nt turned Whigs yet, and don't mean to.

Senator. That's right—stick to the party to the last, and we will, in the end, have a hard-money currency. The sub-Treasury will make us all rich. It will give to every man as much money as he wants, and that, too, of the right kind—the real shiners.

Laborer. But I have read in the speeches of Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Walker that the sub-Treasury will diminish the price of labor. Having always looked upon you as the "Dr. Franklin of New England," and knowing that you have recently been to Boston to talk to the folks of Massachusetts, I come down to-day to ask you how the sub-Treasury will help the laboring man, when it reduces the price of labor?

Senator. Oh! you can't always exactly tell how a thing works for every individual, and yet it is easy to see how it works for the benefit of the whole.

Laborer. I bought a house last year of my neighbor Wheaton; I paid him $300 in cash, and gave him a mortgage for $500, to be paid at the rate of $100 a year. Now, this I could easily save, with wages at $1 50 a day—and in five years the house would be paid for. But if wages are reduced to 75 cents a day, or even to a dollar, it will just take all that I can earn to support my family—and my house, with all that I have paid on it, will, at the end of five years, go back to Mr. Wheaton. How, then, am I to be benefitted?

Senator. This is a kind of *natural consequence* of a general rule. No general rule works well in every case. You should'nt have gone in debt—you'd no business to go on the credit system—it is a wicked system.

Laborer. But how could I get a house without it? I had $400, and in five years could easily have earnt the rest, and lived in the house all the time.

Senator. No matter—it is one of the principles of the party to have no credit; no real good Loco has a bit of credit; and you must go it, or you are not true to your party.

Laborer. But you have not yet told me how I am to be benefited by having the price of labor reduced.

Senator. Why—you belong to our party—don't you?

Laborer. Yes.

Senator. Well—it is for the benefit of the party, and *therefore* it is for *your* benefit.

Laborer. This is not quite clear to me, and I am not *sartin* that it is quite right. But, since you have been to Boston to *letter*, I suppose it must be true.

Senator. I don't see myself exactly how its *goen* to work; but I have great confidence in Buchanan and Walker; they say it's all right—and its now become a party measure, and therefore it must be for the good of the People.

Laborer. Will the pay of the members of Congress be diminished? If you are made Governor next spring, will you get less wages than Governor Ellsworth gets? Will the wages of the Postmaster be reduced?

Senator. The officers will all get as much as they do now, which may be worth a trifle more if every thing else is reduced *one-half*. This is an *incidental benefit*, and could'nt well be otherwise.

Laborer. Then the office-holders will all be benefited by the sub-Treasury bill, will they, sir?

Senator. Yes—a kind of *incidental benefit*, which we do not well see how to avoid.

Laborer. And the laborers, Mr. Senator ——

Senator. Yes, the laborers will get a kind of general benefit, which it is not very easy to explain—but still, *they will know it when it comes.*

Laborer. You don't suppose, Mr. Senator, that the benefit which the officers are to receive from the sub-Treasury bill is any reason why they are all in its favor, do you?

Senator. Oh, no! by no means. They are in its favor because it is for the good of the party. They don't want any thing from it for themselves.

Laborer. I wish I could be a little more *sartin* about this reducing the price of labor being such a good thing.

Senator. You must rely a little on your party—they will do every thing right.

Laborer. Yes, I know that; but now, in our town, neighbor Leavenworth's factory is stopped, and all his hands are discharged. I used to get good wages, and money was plenty; but now labor is down, nobody has any employment, and I cannot get a sixpence.

Senator. I tell you, neighbor, you must have confidence. It is a good thing to have labor down. I can now hire a man to work in my garden next summer for eight dollars a month, instead of sixteen, by which I shall make a clean saving of fifty dollars.

Laborer. But will that be a benefit to the laboring man or to you?

Senator. It will be a kind of *incidental benefit* to me, and a kind of *natural consequence* to him.

Laborer. I cannot exactly see, Mr. Senator, how labor is benefited by having wages reduced one-half. Some of our neighbors have a notion that the office-holders are in favor of it because their salaries will then be worth more than they are now.

Senator. It is certain that the thing will work so. But, then, it is only a kind of *incidental benefit*.

Laborer. But don't you think they really mean to benefit themselves at the expense of the laboring classes?

Senator. Oh, no!! They are a high-minded race of men, who would not do any thing for themselves.

Laborer. But they always stick mighty close to their offices.

Senator. Yes—but they go for their principles and their party.

Laborer. Their principles and their party, you must confess, always lie along the same road with their own interests.

Senator. That may be, but it is merely incidental.

Laborer. It may be so, Mr. Senator, but still I can't exactly see why all the *incidental benefit* should go to the office-holders, and all the *natural consequences*, as you call them, should operate to depress labor and discourage industry. Good morning, Mr. Senator, when I have time I will call and converse further with you.

Proof upon Proof.—Some friend has forwarded us from Washington a late number of the "Boston Liberator"—the first copy we have ever seen of that infamous print—containing Gen. Harrison's Vincennes Speech, together with an appeal to Abolitionists to withhold their support from him. That Speech, the "Liberator" thinks, shows conclusively, that the Old Hero is not worthy of the Abolition interest. "They cannot give him their suffrages," says that paper, "without grossly violating their principles, and giving the lie to all their solemn professions. THEY WILL NOT DO IT." Thus speaks that great Abolition organ of the Union; and yet, in the face of such repeated evidence of the estimation in which he is held by that fanatical crew, is the attempt made every where, South of the Potomac, to identify him with them. Such rank injustice must recoil upon the heads of those who are concerned in perpetrating it with ten-fold force.—*Raleigh Register.*

A Sign near Home.—We learn that the Harrisburg Tippecanoe Club No. 1, is composed entirely of gentlemen heretofore friendly to Van Buren, but who have recently renounced their allegiance to that party, and enlisted under the broad banner of the Hero of Tippecanoe. This is encouraging, and denotes "a sign" not to be misunderstood.—*Lancaster Examiner.*

Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Hale: As many people, feeling a deep interest on the subject of the contemplated Western Rail Road, have expressed a desire to know something of the prospect of the undertaking, I take the liberty of sending you a few suggestions, to which I would request you to give a place in your paper if you think proper. Books have been opened in a few counties, and subscriptions to the stock have been commenced. As the books are yet open in those counties, the amount yet subscribed is not to be considered as an index of what will be *done*. Wherever I have been, the work has been regarded as important, and there is little doubt that when the people come to understand in detail the benefits to be derived, liberal subscriptions will be secured. A work of this magnitude, and under the peculiar circumstances of the country, it is not to be supposed can be accomplished in a short time, nor without a vigorous and persevering effort.

Precipitation would be ruinous to the undertaking. To insure success, people must enter into it deliberately and understandingly. Statistical details must be collected; information must be circulated, and such facts must be laid before the public as will show that the construction of the Road is no visionary scheme, but that, on the other hand, it is to be a great benefit, as well to the State in general as to individuals living near the route through which it is to pass. To collect and circulate these details, and disseminate the requisite information, must be a work of time. The Charter granted is limited to the first of January, 1843. Within that time the subscription must be closed and the Road commenced. And within that time, if ever, the requisite sum may be obtained. Precipitation at this time must inevitably be attended with a defeat. While the present embarrassment continues, few are willing to enter into any engagement which shall involve pecuniary responsibility. The present embarrassment, it is to be hoped, will not long continue. And should there be a change for the better there can scarcely be a doubt of speedy success. Acting as the general Agent of the Board of Internal Improvement, under a clause in the Charter granted for the Road, I deem it my duty to present the subject fairly before the people of that portion of the State which is supposed to be particularly interested, accompanied with such a detail of facts, and with such arguments as I suppose may be calculated to influence them to subscribe.—The Board are acting merely as the organs of the Legislature in carrying into effect a measure sanctioned by their authority. The Board, as such, have no interest in the result. When the requisite individual subscription is made out and returned to them for examination, if they are satisfied that the subscription is good, they then on the part of the State subscribe the other three-fifths of the Stock, and the way is thus prepared to commence operations. If the requisite subscription by individuals is not made up in the given time, the Board make the declaration, and the business is at an end. A year was supposed to be sufficient to test the feelings of people, and if, during that time, the subscription is not filled, it will probably be thought a fair conclusion that the public voice is against the undertaking.

Under these impressions, I have visited several counties, have endeavored to collect and disseminate information, and shall continue to visit other and the same counties in fulfilment of the duties of my commission. As there are two routes spoken of, the Northern and the Southern, I propose after visiting the counties contiguous to one route to visit those on the other. Having commenced with the Northern route, I propose first to go through with that, and then to take the Southern. To visit the whole will probably occupy a considerable portion of the season. In the mean time, it is hoped the Commissioners of Cumberland county will spare no exertion to obtain what is expected of the citizens of the county, so that the Books may be ready to be returned to the Board of Internal Improvement within the expected time.

As the route for the Road is not yet determined and as the amount of subscription on the one or the other proposed route will have an extensive influence in fixing the location, the citizens contiguous to either will probably feel a deep local interest in securing as large an amount of subscription as possible for the route they may wish to have adopted.

Yours, S. COLTON,
Gen. Agent of the B. of Int. Imp.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

WOLVES IN SHEEP'S CLOTHING.

Mr. Editor: Are there any Abolitionists living in the Southern States? Are there no enemies in our Camp? Are there any crying out lo! *there* is the Wolf: when *here he is* in the midst of the flock, urging them (under false garments) into an ambush? Before you answer either of the above interrogatories, permit me to ask you a few other civil questions, some of which I may answer myself—the rest, with the above, I shall leave for you and your readers to solve.

If the Northern Fanatics and ultra Abolitionists wished, (as they certainly do) to apprise our negroes of their numbers and movements, and prepare them for insurrection, what would be their best mode of doing so? Would they send some of their excited zealots among our negroes? No! They know too well that these fellows could not long breathe a Southern atmosphere. Would they send their incendiary publications to our plantations? No! They have tried this and failed;—our negroes could not read them; and our laws punish with the utmost rigour those who bring or circulate them. But suppose they could get inducted into the Editorial department of a real Democratic paper, printed at Raleigh, an artful, unprincipled, smooth-tongued man, from the "Land of Pork and Molasses;"—and could secure the *Senior* Editorship of that renegade, double-handed, one-sided paper, printed at Salisbury, for another little man, out of the "Land of Wooden Nutmegs!"—And also fill the Editorial office of a little paper printed at Lincolnton, under the false title of "Republican," with a real blue-light Connecticut man. All of whom were born and raised in the *birth place* of Abolitionism;—men who have left friends and relations, and all the ties of nature, to come to the South, to teach us (as they falsely pretend) how to avert the evils threatened us by their Fanatical brethren at the North,—who, under the pretence of being anti-Abolitionists, should daily circulate *through* many of our Slaveholders, to *their* Slaves, intelligence better calculated to prompt them to rebellion than any thing else which could be said or done on the subject.

Do either of the papers alluded to ever say one word against the *doctrine* of Abolitionism? If they do, I have never seen it. But do they not, week after week, pour forth the most laboured arguments, (highly tinctured with the basest falsehood,) to prove that the people's candidate for the U. S. Presidency, is an Abolitionist, and, if elected, will be on the side of the negroes? Their course in relation to the Governor of this State, is precisely the same.—Column after column of their papers is filled with the most exaggerated accounts of the numbers and proceedings of the Northern Fanatics. Why is it, when the Van Buren papers which are edited by *Southern men* with *Southern principles*, come out and acquit Gen. Harrison of Abolitionism, these *worthies* continue their misrepresentations in despite of the strongest evidence? They affect to believe Van Buren guiltless, when his vote, given under the most solemn obligations of an oath, proves him guilty;—they pretend to believe his electioneering *say so*, in opposition to his oath! Their object may be, if Harrison is elected to make the negroes *believe* he is an Abolitionist—if Van Buren is re-elected they know he is an Abolitionist at heart, and during his second term can throw off the mask. The same may be said as to our candidates for Governor. Against Morehead, there is no shadow of evidence. Saunders, on the contrary, has convicted himself on the floor of Congress!!

Are not these papers daily read, and their articles discussed by masters and neighbors, in the hearing of negroes? Are they not daily discussed in our hotels and taverns, in the presence of servants in attendance? What course could they adopt better calculated to prompt the negroes to insurrection, than to make them *believe* the whole population of the Northern and North Western States, together with a large number of Congressmen, headed by the U. S. President, were their allies, and ready to assist them? True or false, the effect on the negro would be the same. Will the Southern people be made tools to subvert their own interest? Will they nurture in their bosoms *vipers*, who are only waiting a favourable opportunity to thrust their fangs into our life's blood, by instigating a Negro, Indian, and Abolition war against us?

A SLAVE-HOLDER.

Letter to the Editor, dated

LINNWOOD, Marengo County, Ala., February 9, 1840.

My dear Sir: I have been desirous to write you for some time, and with great pleasure avail myself of the opportunity presented by your editorial request, in the Observer of the 22d ult., on the subject of the Artesian Wells of Alabama, &c.

That you may the better understand the character of these Wells, I wish first to give you a brief sketch of the region of country in which they are found.

A belt of limestone lands passes from East to West through this State and for some distance into the State of Mississippi. Its average width may be some twenty miles or more. This district of country is based on a lime rock varying from 100 to perhaps 1000 feet in thickness. Borings have been made 7 and 800 feet without getting through it. This rock is near the consistence of chalk, of a light yellow colour at the surface and for a few feet below, then changing to a light blue colour, which continues through the remainder of the mass. Wherever it creeps out to the surface or within a few inches of the surface, it forms the *Prairie* soils, and when to within the distance of one or two feet to twenty, forms the *Cane Brake* soils. When its depth is so great that its influence is lost at the surface, sandy land prevails. The difference between the Prairie and Cane Brake soils consists in the former having a thin soil and no trees, while the latter has a deeper soil and is clothed with a luxuriant growth of Cane and trees of large size and great variety. The most striking feature of the Prairies is their diminished appearance, the rock approaching so near the surface as to prevent the growth of trees. They are, however, always verdant in Summer and abound with flowers, various and some of them beautiful. These soils are formed by a combination of the superficial rock with vegetable matter and sometimes an admixture of clay. There is very little siliceous matter to be found in them.

It will readily occur to you, that when this rock approaches so near the surface and forms an impenetrable barrier both to the ascent and descent of water, that springs of water will rarely occur. Cisterns were at first resorted to and are still much used, but have been found a precarious resource in long droughts. Bored wells are therefore *very* much used as the only means of obtaining an abundant and unfailing supply of pure water. In all the sandy land, water is obtained from Springs and Wells of the usual depth. In boring these Wells it is necessary to perforate the rock. A few feet beneath it is invariably found a stratum of sandstone varying from three to fifteen feet in thickness, and when this latter is gone through water is obtained. The water ascends through the aperture made in the rock, and sometimes stops or finds its level at a depth of twenty to thirty feet below the surface, when it is used as a common well or pump. Very often it rises several feet above the surface and flows out in a constant stream. In this case, a wooden tube, as in the common pump, is inserted into the rock at its surface, into which the water enters as it passes out of the rock and passing up this tube is discharged as by the pump.

You ask if this water can come from the Ocean? Certainly not. It must have its reservoir on a level with its point of issue, and of course must come from the hills or mountains above. For this is an elevated country, perhaps as much so as Orange county in your State. The sandy land is quite as broken. The Prairie and Cane Brake beautifully undulating.—There is very little flat land.

That there are streams of running water at various depths under ground there can be no doubt. In many places they can be seen. At the driest period last Summer, a gentleman penetrated a cave near Blount Springs, at the base of a mountain some three or four hundred yards, and in the distance crossed two running streams, one of them several feet deep and with a strong current. There is a spring breaking out of the ground at Huntsville, which forms at once a navigable stream for batteaux. I have seen a spring gushing out at the base of the Blue Ridge, two feet or more in volume, and several quite as large in this State.

I believe the theory of geologists is, that there are regular strata of rock dipping from the mountains to the sea, and, in the intervals between that water is constantly descending.

The water from bored wells is as limpid and pure as you could wish, but the temperature is higher than it is in good spring and well water. The cost is $1 per foot for the first five hundred; $3 per foot for the sixth hundred; $6 per foot for the seventh hundred feet cost $1400.

I see Mons. Arago, a French Savan, has been making some thermometrical experiments on the temperature of Artesian Wells. From these he has ascertained the rise in temperature to be about 1° for every 80 feet. The temperature of a well now being bored near the gates of Paris at the depth of 1584 feet is 92¼°. He thinks if they can go 100 metres lower they will have a permanent hot spring. (I have seen it stated somewhere, though not on satisfactory authority, that 2000 feet is the limit of volcanic fire.) I understand that the country around Paris, where bored wells are common, is based on a rock greatly resembling ours.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22, 1840.

Money on good paper now goes below the legal rate, 7 per cent., and the best of paper can command money at 6 per cent. This is a rate now about as low as in England. Capitalists, finding but little disposition to borrow money to do business, are looking about for investments, and real estate has got almost low enough for them to snap it up. When it reaches the real *hard money* value, there is no doubt that they will put their dollars and cents into houses and lands.

A Very pertinent question for Farmers.—The Dayton Journal asks the following question; let every farmer answer for himself.

Which will be most benefitted by the operations of the gold and silver Sub-Treasury—the President with his salary of 25,000 hard dollars a year—or the farmer with wheat at 30 or 40 cents a bushel?

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1840.

GEN. HARRISON'S TALENTS.—Let those who are disposed to regard Gen. Harrison as deficient in talents, read his beautiful eulogy on Kosciusko, in to-day's paper, and be convinced of their error. His letter to Bolivar, his public speeches in Ohio, particularly one before a Lyceum, which has been printed in pamphlet form, as well as other speeches and Reports in Congress, are said to exhibit unquestioned evidence of superior intellectual powers. But we challenge any one to show any thing from Mr. Van Buren equal to the Eulogy on Kosciusko.

SIGNS OF A GLORIOUS DAY!—The indications of a glorious Whig triumph in the election of Harrison, greet us daily and hourly. They are so strong, as so assure us that the days of Toryism are numbered! *One year from this day*, we predict with perfect confidence, the day will dawn upon a regenerated and redeemed country;—regenerated from the reign of corruption; redeemed from the hands of the "spoilers."

One day's mail, since our last, brought us the following pregnant signs. They are from North, South, and West. They came principally from the confessions of the enemy himself, and therefore we lay them before our readers with the less fear that they may be attributed to a too sanguine temperament of our own.

The first is from the Charleston Courier, a paper which has given the Administration a firm but dignified support, ever since Mr. Van Buren's election; and which declared three weeks ago, that it agreed with the Administration on every question except the Sub-Treasury: The Courier says,—

"We deem it right to make our readers aware that contrary to our original expectation, the prospects of Gen. Harrison for the next Presidency are improving and brightening. Division and schism no longer distract and paralize the Whigs, but they are united in solid phalanx, from one end of the Union to the other, and moving heaven and earth, by vigorous, concentrated and enthusiastic efforts, to accomplish the overthrow of the present administration and the triumph of their favorite candidate. The removal of the stain of abolitionism from the skirts of Gen. H. (a work which only needs a line or two from Gen. H. to give it the *coup de grace*, even as against his bitterest foes,) and the financial follies of the present administration; (the latter much to our regret,) give General H. an advantage of position, which his friends are making the most of, and which calls for the most active counter-exertions on the part of the powers that be, to whom notwithstanding their financial sins, we yet cling with the fondness of old affection, and a gratitude founded on their noble and gallant stand for the rights of the South, the integrity of the Constitution and the peace of the Union.

The next is from the Alexandria Gazette, containing the following confession of one of "Mr. Calhoun's tail," or of Mr. C. himself:

"A few days since, a letter was received in Charleston, from a leading member of the South Carolina delegation, in which the writer says, "We are astounded at the strength of General Harrison in the West, and there is great uncertainty as to the result."

The third sign is from a flaming speech of one of the Delegates to the Tory Convention at Richmond, Va., to form an Electoral Ticket, &c. The Whig says,—

After discoursing of matters and things in general, with his wonted ability, he concluded with a very comforting piece of advice to his friends, and withal, an indisputable truth: "Go home (said he) when you quit here, and tell the People, *that we are in danger*."

The conviction (adds the Whig,) is becoming general among the clique here, that they *are in danger*—it is spreading far and wide. Soon we shall hear the cry, *"save himself who can."*

The fourth sign is, that the same Tory Convention, after a deal of wrangling between the friends of Col. Johnson and Col. Polk, set aside the former and nominated the latter for the Vice Presidency. Considerable altercation likewise took place in forming the Electoral Ticket; and there appears to have been nothing of that spirit of harmony and confidence for which the party has usually been noted.

The fifth sign is, that Mr. Rives, decidedly the most popular and influential man in Virginia, has, since the postponement of the Senatorial election, come out boldly against Van Buren, and decidedly in favor of Harrison and Tyler. He enforces his ground with powerful arguments.

The sixth, seventh, and eighth signs, are as follows:

Extract of a Letter, dated

SALEM, INDIANA, FEB. 13, 1840.

"The citizens of INDIANA are determined to give General Harrison a larger majority than he received in 1836. The whole West are united in his support with an enthusiasm that eclipses the career of Andrew Jackson during the most palmy days of his glory. If the East will do as valiantly as the West in the cause of their country, General Harrison will be our next President, and the reign of the spoilsmen be brought to a close."

National Intell gencer.

The Knoxville (Tenn.) Whig Convention was one of the most enthusiastic meetings ever witnessed in that country, and every thing passed off with unanimity and good feeling. Thomas D. Arnold was nominated Elector for the *first* District; Wm. T. Senter for the *second*, Addison A. Anderson for the *third*, and Thos. J. Campbell, the able and popular President of the Convention, for the *fourth*. Messrs. White and Foster's nomination by the Nashville Convention was unanimously concurred in. The number of Delegates present on the occasion was from five to six hundred.—*National Intell gencer.*

We hear from Washington, that there are stronger signs among the Tories of *rallying*, than have been seen for ten years. The changes among the people in favor of the Whig, or (as he is deridingly termed by the Court) the "*Log-cabin and Hard-cider*" candidate, are beyond all precedent, and startle the very inmates of the palace.—*Richmond Whig.*

All these are the receipts by one day's mail! They show that the hand-writing is on the wall!

The following are a few of the signs received subsequently to the above:—

WHIG ENTHUSIASM IN THE WEST.

FROM THE OHIO STATE JOURNAL, FEB. 22.

OHIO HARRISON CONVENTION.

The rain is pouring down in torrents while we write—the mud is knee-deep in the roads—all the wintry elements, except frost, are busy—BUT THE PEOPLE ARE HERE! The streets of Columbus present, despite the weeping clouds, one solid mass of animated, joyous Republicans, all clamorous for the Hero of Tippecanoe and the Thames.

We watched the in-gathering of the People on Thursday and Friday, with a view to write a description of it. But we cannot describe it. From the east, the west, the north, and the south, the People poured in, in dense and continuous streams. On they came, rending the blue welkin with their shouts. The Van Burenites fled the streets, and gave place to the huge columns of the *True Democracy*. Banners, ingenious in device and splendid in execution, loomed in the air; flags were streaming, and all the insignia of Freedom swept along in glory and in triumph. Canoes, planted on wheels, and manned by the brave and generous friends of Harrison and Tyler—square-rigged brigs—log cabins—even a miniature of old Fort Meigs—all these, and more, made up the grand sum of excitement and surprise.

The number of persons in attendance, as members of the Convention, is variously estimated at from twelve to twenty thousand. It is impossible to judge of the number with accuracy, as but a very few of the delegations have reported full lists of their members. Numerous, however, as has been and is the crowd, all have been fed, and sheltered, and cherished. Not a single cheerless or disappointed face can be seen amid the vast assemblage. All is gaiety, good humor, and CONFIDENCE OF FUTURE SUCCESS.

Last night the committees appointed by the several delegations met, and nominated, as the candidate for Governor, our worthy and highly-gifted citizen

THOMAS CORWIN.

This nomination has received the unqualified approbation of the members of the Convention. That it will be hailed by the Harrison men of the State with cordial and enthusiastic action is not to be doubted. The opponents of Van Buren in Ohio have come forward in their might, and have pledged themselves, on the altar of American liberty, to redeem Ohio from the oppression of the spoilsmen.

☞ Just as our paper is going to press, we have the pleasure to state that the immense throng, though wading in mud and exposed to the "pitiless peltings" of the rain, still exhibits the best of spirits. All is joyous enthusiasm. A flame has been kindled that cannot be quenched. The work of political reform in Ohio has been commenced in earnest. No obstacles, physical or moral, can retard it. Our friends of the Convention will return to their abiding places, and they will carry with them the fire, the holy impulses, which sway them at this moment. Let the flame blaze on! The second Tuesday of October will concentrate its rays, and exhibit to the American Union, in one intense glare of glory, the proud tale of Ohio's political redemption.

Signs from the Country.—We learn that the Tories made an effort to get up a meeting at last Fluvanna Court; and after drumming all day, they could not muster *twenty* men.—Our intelligence says *eight*—but give them twenty, as it is better to be above than below the mark. The meeting of course was a miserable failure.—*Richmond Whig.*

MOVEMENTS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The Washington Reporter contains an account of a great Harrison and Tyler meeting held in that county on the 17th instant, which, the Editor says, will long be remembered as the most glorious day in the political annals of Washington county.

KENTUCKY WHIG MOVEMENTS.

Delegates have been appointed from the State of Kentucky to the Whig Young Men's Convention, to be held at Baltimore on the 1st Monday in May next.

THE "ABOLITION SOCIETY" STORY.—The Tory papers have circulated far and wide, a story trumped up by an Ohio paper, that Gen. Harrison had joined an abolition Society. They offered to prove it if it should be denied. It *was* denied, but no proof came, and what is worse, no retraction of the falsehood by the Tory papers.

We now state, that we saw, last week, an original letter from Gen. Harrison, to a private citizen, dated at Cincinnati, 16th Feb. 1840, in which, in reply to a question, "whether he now is, or ever has been, a member of an abolition society," he answers, emphatically, *no!*

So ends one more slander! What will come next?

"SELLING WHITE MEN."—The Tories are getting rather sick of their sympathy for the thieves and other malefactors, whom Gen. Harrison voted to sell, or rather hire out, to pay fine and costs, instead of leading an idle and vicious life in jail. The public have found out, that it was not "selling poor white men for debt," as they falsely pretended, but selling rogues as a punishment for crime, and the public are very much of Gen. Harrison's opinion; and they think, moreover, that those who make such false charges have sold themselves either to the "old boy," or to Van Buren, or to some other evil genius.

The States of North Carolina and Virginia have both now in force, a law to sell white men, not for debt, or even for crime, but simply for being vagrants. The law has existed in this State since 1784, and not one of the Tories has ever been so shocked with the awful depravity of "selling poor white men," as to move its repeal. Moreover, in 1837, it was re-enacted, among the Revised Statutes, and we believe was voted for by the whole Tory force in the Legislature, leaders and all! That was the Legislature which elected Judge Strange to the Senate.

THE TORY PAPERS.—We consider it our duty, unpleasant as it may be, to expose the characters and principles of action of the Tory papers in this State. Our object is, not a personal one towards the individuals, but to show the people who they are that attempt to give a tone to public opinion in N. Carolina, and what are, apparently, their governing principles. For this purpose, we have not refused to insert the caustic communication of a "Slave-Holder," which will be found in another column.

In addition to the Editors of the Standard, Western Carolinian, and Lincoln Republican, we learn that the Editors of the Washington Republican and Halifax Democrat, are also Northern men; and thus it appears that the Editors of five out of the nine Tory prints in this State, are Northern men, who come among us and impudently try to cast suspicion on the views in regard to abolition of native citizens of North Carolina, who have served the State in responsible situations, and who have been all their lives slave-holders. These are the men who falsely charge the Whig party in North Carolina with being in a "league" with northern abolitionists.

We also learn from a source in which we place the fullest confidence, that PHILO WHITE, a Navy Agent, in the pay of the Government, (also a Northern man,) has, for the last three months, been in Salisbury, N. C., engaged in Editing, in whole or in part, the renegade "Carolinian" of that town. It was only last week that we saw the Administration party in the House of Representatives, refuse to allow Mr. Graves to offer a resolution to inquire into the circumstances under which an Editor of a Tory paper in Kentucky was drawing pay as a Clerk in the General Post Office. And now we hope some one of our members will move a resolution to ascertain whether Philo White is receiving a salary out of the Public Treasury, for *not* performing the duties of Navy Agent, but for the more important work of endeavoring to revolutionize the Salisbury District in North Carolina, in favor of the Administration, by the propagation of every species of slander and falsehood, under a deceitful profession of fairness and impartiality. We trust the Secretary of the Navy will be required to answer, whether White is receiving pay for this new branch of service for a Navy Agent; and how long he is to be engaged in it, and to be absent from his station at Pensacola.

This leads us to another view of the condition of the North Carolina Tory press. Of these patriots, the Editors of the nine Tory papers, one is District Attorney of the U. States, (worth from 6 to 800 dollars, it is said,) another is Navy Agent, another is Deputy Marshall, and will receive several hundred dollars for taking the Census of his County; another is printer of the Laws and Advertisements, from which he receives several hundred dollars. Another is Postmaster of the town in which he lives, (and is said to have received that office as a reward for apostatizing from the Whig party; he went to Washington the Editor of a Whig paper, and returned the Editor of a Tory paper, with the commission of Postmaster in his pocket.)

Such are the men, and such the means, by which the Administration operate on public sentiment in North Carolina. An independent Press is the last hope of freedom. A Press bought up by a corrupt government is of all things the most dangerous to the liberties of the country. If the fountain is corrupt, the stream which flows from it cannot be pure.

IMPORTANT CONSIDERATIONS.—In 1820, Mr. Van Buren, in the New York Legislature, solemnly resolved, "that no new State ought to be admitted into the Union without making the prohibition of slavery therein an indispensable condition." And he, with the Legislature, instructed the members of Congress of that State to vote accordingly. Let us see what would have been the condition of the Slave States if his wish had been carried into effect. The States of Missouri and Arkansas had not then been admitted into the Union; Florida has not yet been. Make these Free States, as Mr. Van Buren desired, and what would have been the condition of the South? Surrounded on all sides except on the Ocean, by *enemies* to her institutions, and a harbor for runaway slaves, her property would have been almost valueless! Moreover, with only 10 Slave States, and 16 Free States, and a prospect of half a dozen more of the latter, what security could we have had that Congress would have respected our rights? None. This is the condition in which Mr. Van Buren would have placed us in 1820. Has he ever changed his solemn resolve of that day? If so, we call upon his friends to show it. We never have seen an acknowledgment that he was then wrong, or that he would now act differently. The question must soon come up as to Florida. We hope it will come up before the election. In that event, Mr. Van Buren might sign a bill for her admission *without* the prohibition of slavery. If he were re-elected, we have no security that he would, but on the contrary, we have his solemn resolve that he would not. Can Southern men support him?

SOUTH CAROLINA.—There are signs of rebellion in the Palmetto State. The South Carolinian, the organ of the Calhoun party, is full of "clouds of doubts, and anticipations of discord and bitter contention," in the ranks of his party. "The fiends of personal strife and political discord are abroad," continues the organ, and "there was a deep and subtle meaning, in Mr. Clay's late taunt to Mr. Calhoun, that "if the information which came to him was to be relied on, a day would come, and that not very distant, either, when the Senator would not dare to rise in his place, and presume to speak, as he had this day done, as the organ of the gallant people of the State he represents." "

These are ominous signs. They portend, that the people of that gallant but ridiculously egotistical State mean to set up for themselves. They are, we doubt not, so disgusted with the coalition of Mr. Calhoun and his "tail" with the "Rogues and Royalists," (as he himself called the administration party,) that they mean hereafter to think for themselves. "Go ahead!"

PROSCRIPTION.—We learn from the Raleigh Register, that Gen. Beverly Daniel, the Marshal of the U. S. for North Carolina, has been removed from office by Mr. Van Buren, because he is a Whig, and Wesley Jones, Esq. of Wake County, one of the faithful, is appointed in his place. Gen. Daniel received his appointment in 1808, from Jefferson. He has enjoyed the confidence of every succeeding Administration, and what is more, the Register says that he enjoyed the friendship of the illustrious Chief Justice MARSHALL; that his accounts have always been regularly settled, and his duties always faithfully discharged, as an evidence of which, it states that he has never been *amerced* during the 32 years of his service.

We never will believe that the people of this State will sanction the introduction here of so degraded and degrading a principle, that faithful public officers shall be removed for opinion's sake; that offices are the spoils, to be conferred on noisy partisans for partisan services. It is so abhorrent to every generous Southern feeling, that Gen. Jackson, who knew what stuff the South was made of, did not dare to put it in practice South of the Potomac. Mr. Van Buren is exhibiting his want of "Southern feelings," by making the attempt, and we predict that it will recoil on himself. "Whom the Gods would destroy, they first make mad." This mad policy of Mr. Van Buren is but the precurser of his political destruction.

NEWSPAPER "PATRONS."—The Newburyport Herald begs its subscribers not to lend their papers; because borrowers are the first to complain of the contents and appearance of a newspaper. This is not our experience. There is a class of "patrons" much harder to please than the borrowers. A thorough-going Tory, who has "patronized" the Observer for several years, during all which time he never paid a cent for it, but it is said railed at it from week to week, from day to day, and from hour to hour, sent us a notice a few days ago, that he meant to "take the oath for the relief of honest debtors, at the next ensuing County Court of this County," and that we might attend and object if we pleased. The borrower is a harmless animal compared to such a "patron."

When our paying subscribers have read the Observer, we wish they would lend it, or give it, to any of their neighbors who are either too poor, or too far wrong in politics, to take it.

HARD TIMES.—We have heard of a circumstance, which at once evinces the troubles of the times, and the prudence of the people of North Carolina. The merchants of the most flourishing town in the Western part of N. Carolina, have entered into bond with each other not to go or send to the North this Spring for the purchase of goods. This is a prudent step, whether as regards the people or the merchants, and we hope the good sense of the people in that region will sustain them in it. The present season may be well devoted to disposing of stocks on hand, settling accounts, &c., and the fashionables may well deny themselves in these times.

ALABAMA.—A valued friend in Marengo county, Alabama, who emigrated to that State under the most favorable circumstances, writes us, "I am much pleased with this country and my change. It is healthier than the low country of North Carolina; the society is all that heart could wish; and the soil equal to the valley of the Nile. I have this year 275 bales, 500 lbs each, of Cotton. The year I left N. C. I made 45 bags, 300 lbs. each."

Per Contra.—A gentleman who had recently moved from Craven county, N. C. to Alabama, returned through this place a few days ago, carrying back his whole force, about 50 negroes, to his old residence. He was thoroughly disgusted with Alabama.

FOREIGN.—Havre dates to the 7th January have been received at New York. There is no political news. The sales of cotton were large, but no improvement in prices. Flour was dull.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, a number of petitions in favor of a uniform system of bankruptcy have been presented, and Mr. Webster made a speech in favor of it, and presented the outline of a bill. Messrs. Buchanan, Tallmadge and Wall also spoke in favor of it.

Mr. Grundy's humbug about State debts is still under discussion. Messrs. Phelps, and Crittenden, Henderson and Tallmadge have spoken on one side, and Mr. Strange on the other.

Alexander Anderson, the new Senator from Tennessee, in place of Judge White, has taken his seat.

Mr. Buchanan has offered a resolution to appoint a committee on the subject of an amendment of the Constitution, so as to secure a larger supply of specie, and to prohibit the circulation of bank notes under $20. It produced much debate, between Messrs. Buchanan, Calhoun, Preston, Henderson, Grundy, Davis, Clay of Ala., Webster, Strange, and others, a full report of which has not appeared; but in the mean time we find the following summary of a portion of it in the correspondence of the Baltimore American. The very extraordinary remarks of Judge Strange will claim the reader's attention.

Mr. Strange said that he was opposed to the resolution. As a party man he was opposed to it, for he believed that the present state of things was the best thing for the party to which he was attached. The Banking Institutions were going down, and he hoped no friend of the Administration would oppose their downward progress. The whole of the paper money institutions were fast going down. Let them fall, said Mr. Strange, let us not stop them. The country is ready for their destruction, and by proposing any new motion they might revive and recover their lost strength.

Mr. Buchanan said he did not go with his friend from North Carolina for the abolition of banking institutions. If he could not restrict them—if they were to do as they had done—he would then abolish them, and not before. I do not, said Mr. B. introduce this resolution for party purposes, but I rise above party, difficult as it is to assume such a position. He believed good would come of his resolution.

Mr. Strange of N. C. followed and replied to Mr. Buchanan. He was sorry, he said, to hear him say he rose above party, for that was mere cant, and meant nothing. He had hoped it would have been confined to the party opposing the Administration where it belonged. He was sorry to differ from the Senator from Pennsylvania, but he did believe his resolution would do much harm to the party, and to the great object which his party had so much at heart—the abolition of the banks of the country. He wished to see every vestige of paper money driven from circulation, and believed that the country was in a good condition to bring about such a result.

The resolution was finally adopted, and the committee consists of Messrs. Buchanan, Grundy, Crittenden, Wright, Davis, Clay of Ala., and Henderson.

In the House, nearly the whole of Monday the 24th was consumed in debate on a proposition to give the Committee on Elections power to send for persons and papers in the contested elections from Philadelphia and Massachusetts. It was finally carried, yeas 136, nays 50.

Nearly the whole of Tuesday was likewise wasted on questions of order, and dull speeches (one by Mr. Fisher among them,) on the New Jersey question, and the doings of the Committee of Elections.

Wednesday and Thursday were wasted in the same way on the same subject.

Finally, on Friday last, the New Jersey question was disposed of, *for the present*, by the adoption of a resolution directing the committee to report such of their papers and proceedings as they may desire to have printed; and to report forthwith which of the ten claimants received the greatest number of *lawful* votes, with all the evidence of that fact in their possession. With a proviso, that this is not intended to prevent the committee from taking testimony, and from deciding the case upon its merits.

The Sub-Treasury Bill has not yet been taken up in the House.

The House continues to exhibit almost daily scenes of disorder and confusion, but not so often of violence. The only remedy is, to fix the apportionment under the new Census so high, as to reduce the number of members.

MR. CLAY IN VIRGINIA.—The Whigs of Virginia seized the occasion of a late visit by Mr. Clay to his native place, to pay him such honors as his long and patriotic services have merited. Among the demonstrations of affection with which he was greeted, a public dinner was given him at Richmond, in which a thousand persons participated, embracing gentlemen from *every county in the State*. Mr. Clay spoke for an hour and a half, in acknowledgment of a toast complimentary to himself. Of his speech the Compiler, a neutral paper, says—

"Mr. Clay responded in the ablest and most eloquent manner. In commencing his speech, he addressed to the sensibilities of the company already so deeply excited by Mr. Leigh. He drew a picture of himself when he left Richmond, a lank lean youth of twenty, with sandy hair and ruddy complexion, fatherless, homeless, friendless and pennyless, to seek his fortunes in the "far West." He gave a vivid and hurried glance at the changes which had since taken place, and described his return at the age of three score and upwards, once more to look upon the hills o'er which his youthful step had borne him, and again to drink at those fountains, where in boyhood he had so often slaked his thirst. The deep pathos with which he described the feelings inspired by his visit—and with which he alluded to a few companions of his youth still remaining, with furrowed cheeks, bended bodies and heads silvered o'er with age, surpassed any thing we ever heard, and affected the audience greatly.

"After he had completed this branch of his subject, he passed on to political topics. He entered into an argument, which we may be permitted to style most able, to shew that the tendency of the Federal Government, under the present and preceding Administration, was to a concentration of power in the Executive, and the subjection of the Legislative and Judicial Departments to his will and behests. Mr. C. spoke of General Harrison, whom he eulogised highly, and animadverted on various political matters, and upon the conduct of men in power.

When Mr. Clay finished, the health of Gen'l Harrison was proposed and drunk with the greatest cordiality and enthusiasm; after which Mr. Robertson gave the health of Henry A. Wise, who responded to the sentiment in a burst of that peculiar eloquence which, young as he is, has earned for him the fame of one of the greatest orators of the day. Mr. Wise was followed by Mr. Tyler, who, in reply to a toast, delivered a most happy and feeling address to the company.

"THE TEST."—The North Carolinian does not deny that Van Buren has refused or evaded to answer the Editor's test question; but says that we have no right to complain about it. Complain, indeed! We never complained. It is too good a joke for that.

The Carolinian goes on to say,—

"Their omission to answer within the short time since we put the enquiry, or even to answer at all is perhaps not an "unreasonable evasion" of the enquiry, when their acts and opinions are becoming every day well enough characteristic of the sides they espouse. We feel ourselves, however, entirely released from the pledge, by the further enquiries we have made."

"Their acts and opinions are becoming," &c. Pray what "acts or opinions" of any one of the four candidates have come to light since the 8th of last month, to satisfy the Carolinian's doubts? Let him point to a single act or opinion of any one of them that he has heard of since that time. He cannot do it, unless he has now for the first time heard of Van Buren's votes on the Missouri and Florida questions; which we think probable, since he has never informed his readers of those votes. He may have had new lights on this subject, to convince him that Van Buren is an abolitionist in action, if he is a Southern man in profession. But does that release him from his pledge, solemnly made, in the presence of the whole public, to oppose the election of Mr. Van Buren if he did not answer his question satisfactorily? What "further inquiries" has he made? But be they what they may, he voluntarily made a solemn pledge to oppose Van Buren in case a certain contingency happened. That contingency *has* happened, and we call upon him, as a man of his word, to redeem his pledge. No excuse: the pill must be swallowed, or the Editor stand before the world in the unenviable attitude of violating a most solemn and voluntary pledge.

The Carolinian says of the Observer,—

"His insulting remarks through his editorial matter of this week, we are satisfied will hurt himself and his party more than any body else; at any rate we feel above quarrelling with him. The Observer's "Address to every Honest Voter," we will expose in our next. It is far more unfair than the article it attacks in our paper."

This is the old story of the Observer working to the benefit of the Tories; but somehow it has always proved to be only a story. It is also the old story of dignity, "above quarrelling with him." We should think that it is about time. After the exposure of the ridiculous notions of the Carolinian on the currency, and its garbled extracts from Harrison's speech, by which it charged him with "*admitting*" what he expressly *denied*, it is high time to summon your dignity!

We are all impatience to see the Carolinian's "exposure" on the subject of its garbled extracts. Does the reader mark the admission of the "unfairness" of the Carolinian's article? "It is far *more* unfair than the article it attacks in" the Carolinian. This is an admission of unfairness in the Carolinian which we put on record. But we deny that there is any thing unfair in our article. Let the Editor show any unfairness in it, and we pledge ourself not to follow his example, but at once to right the wrong.

The troubles of the Manhattan Bank, the great Tory concern in New York, are traced by the Directors to the following cause. Speaking of the heavy loans, by which the Bank will lose so largely, they say—

"They were mostly made at a time when the institution had so large an amount of public money, *and when they were urged by the Secretary of the Treasury to loan out that money.*"

The stock has been as low as 70, a fall of about $50.

Hard Money.—A friend, writing us from the Mountains, says:—"We have come to the conclusion here in Buncombe, that all further efforts to bring about hard money are useless—it is *hard enough* already."—*Raleigh Register.*

First Whig Elector.—The Whigs of the 11th District of this State, composed of the counties of Lincoln, Mecklenburg, and Cabarrus, at a meeting held at Charlotte on the 19th inst., nominated Mr. David Ramsour, of Lincolnton, Elector for President and Vice President. To our Whig friends of the State, we will say, that we, as an earnest of what we will do in November next, have "put the ball in motion," and call on them to be up and at work.

Lincoln Banner.

FROM THE MADISONIAN.

A QUESTION OF VERACITY.

The Globe of Tuesday, stigmatizes General Harrison as the *hero of defeats and failures.*"

Colonel Richard M. Johnson, now Vice President, in his speech in Congress, said of General Harrison that,

"During the late war, he was longer in active service than any general officer; he was, perhaps, oftener in action than any of them, and NEVER SUSTAINED A DEFEAT."

Good Advice.—Now is the time to circulate Whig Newspapers, and to spread before the people political information, and thus essentially aid in securing the success of the Whig cause. It does but little good to circulate papers just on the very eve of an election. Let light now be given to the people—the great mass of them wish to do right, and they will do so, if properly informed—they only want to read the truth, to embrace it. Let every Whig then, see his neighbors have the means of informing themselves; for rest assured, much good is to be done in this way.—*Raleigh Register.*

MARRIED,

In Moore county, on the 6th ultimo, by S. C. Bruce, Esq., Mr. JAMES McGILVARY, late of this town, to Miss ELIZA, youngest daughter of John Tyson, Esq.

In Richmond county, on the 20th ultimo, by the Rev. William N. Peacock, Mr. DANIEL B. NICHOLSON to Miss JANE NICHOLSON, daughter of the late Col. Alexander Nicholson.

In Robeson county, on the 11th ult., by Daniel McPhaul, Esq., Mr. DANIEL McPHERSON to Miss MARY ANN MONROE.

Also, on the 20th, by the same, Mr. ARCHIBALD McNEILL to Miss NANCY McNEILL, daughter of Wm. McNeill.

In Chesterfield District, S. C., on the 19th ult., by the Rev. Wm. F. Braisington, Mr. ELI BARRETT, of Anson county, N. C., to Miss ELIZABETH T. HARRELL, daughter of the late James Harrell, of Marion District, S. C.

At the residence of Capt. Dabney C. Collier of Haywood county, Tennessee, on the 28th of January, 1840, by the Rev. Samuel M. Williamson, SAMUEL P. ASHE, Esq., of Wesley, Tenn., to Miss LUCY A. DEISON, late of Lynchburg, Va.

DIED,

In this county, on Sunday last, very suddenly, HECTOR McNEILL, (Doctor,) aged about 65 years. He was an excellent mechanic, and a very respectable citizen.

In Richmond county, on the 26th ult., Mr. ARCHIBALD McDONALD, son of Mr. Alexander McDonald, aged 23 years and 10 months. He had been in a lingering condition for two or three years past.

At his residence, in Chatham county, on the 2d of February, in the 65th year of his age, EDWARD RIVES, Esq. In him the citizens of Chatham have lost one of their best, most useful and influential citizens. Such was his devotion to justice and probity, that he won the name of the "honest man" and impartial magistrate; while his generous and liberal soul marked him for the most confiding and enduring friendship.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, Feb'y 27, Steamer Henrietta, with boats Nelson and Diligence in tow, with Goods for E. W. Willkings, C. T. Haigh, Hall & Johnson, S. W. Tillinghast, Geo. McNeill, G. B. Atkins, Beverly Rose, Cook & Co., H. L. Myrover, C. J. Orrell, Hart & Fuller, E. J. Hale, Phœnix Company, F. Lain, P. Taylor, and others of this place; and for Richmond Manufacturing Company, Salem Company, and J. McKinnon, of the interior.

DEPARTED, Feb. 21, boat Only Son; and on the 29th, Steamer Henrietta, with boat Nelson in tow, with full loads of Cotton, Flour, Seed, &c.

Also, on the 29th, O'Hanlon's boat Glasgow, with Produce for T. J. Curtis, T. S. Lutterloh, D. A. Ray, Boon, Caison & Co., and C. J. Orrell.

Port of Wilmington.

FROM THE WILMINGTON ADVERTISER.

ARRIVALS.

February 20.—Brig New York from St. Vincents; Br. Schr. Clyde from St. Thomas. 22.—Br. Brigs Helena from Bermuda, Sylph from Antigua. 25.—Schr. Adno from Porto Rico. 26.—Schrs. Sally Miller from Charleston, Albion from Boston.

DEPARTURES.

February 21.—Schrs. Arcot for Jamaica, Patriot for Charleston, David Pratt for St. Domingo. 23.—Brigs Virginia for New York, Caroline for Tobago; Schrs. Reindeer for Charleston, Otronto for St. Jago de Cuba, Morning Star for Havana. 24.—Br. Brigs Alicia Jane for Bermuda, P. J. Nevius for Barbadoes, Brig Temperance for Philadelphia.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—FEBRUARY 26.

Brandy, peach,	40	a 54	Lime,	$2½	a $2½
Ditto, apple,	37	a 42	Lead, bar,	8	a 8½
Bacon,	8		Mackerel,		$9
Beeswax,	25		Molassce,	33	a 34
Butter,	17	a 22	Oats,	40	
Bale Rope,	8	a 10	Oil, Linseed	80	
Coffee,	12½	a 13½	Nails, cut,	7	a 7½
Cotton,	6	a 8½	Powder, keg,	$6½	
Cotton Yarn,	18	a 26	Rags,	2½	
Cotton Bag'ng,	16	a 20	Sugar, brown,	7	a 13
Corn,	60	a 65	Lump,	16	
Copperas,	3½	a 4	Loaf,	18	a 20
Candles, F. F.	18	a 20	Salt,	80	a 90
Flour, new	$4	a $5	Sack,	$2½	a $2½
Feathers,	40		Tallow,	11	
Flaxseed,	$1 a $1	10	Tin, box,	$14	
Hides, green,	4	a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	4½	a 4½
dry,	12½	a 14	Wheat,	80	
Iron,	5½	a 6	Whiskey,	30	a 35
Lard,	10		Wool,	17	a 20

WILMINGTON MARKET—FEBRUARY 27.

Turpentine $1 80 a $1 85; Tar 1 00; Steam Mill Lumber 13 00 a 20 00; River Lumber, viz:—Wide Boards 5 50 a 6 50; Flooring 8 50 a 9 50; Timber 4 00 a 6 00; Staves, W. O. rough, none; dressed 35 00; R. O. rough 7 00 a 10 00; Shingles 1 50 a 4 00; Corn 55; Salt, coarse, 45; Rice 2 87½ a 3 00.

CHERAW MARKET—February 28.

Bacon 8 to 10; Beeswax 20 to 23; Coffee 12½ to 15; Cotton 5 to 8; Corn 62½; Flour 4 75 to 5 00; Feathers 45 to 50; Iron 5½ to 6½; Lime 4 to 4½; Molasses 40 to 50; Nails, cut, 7½ to 9; Sugar 10 to 12½; Salt, sack, 2 50 to 3 00.

Upland Cotton at New York 7 to 9¾. Flour 5 87 to 6 12.

Cotton at Columbia 5 to 7¾. At Augusta 5 to 8¼. At New Orleans 5½ to 8¼. Total receipts to Feb. 19th, 516,645 bales.

Engine Company, No. 2.

THE Members of Engine Company, No. 2, are hereby notified to meet at their Engine House on Friday the 6th inst., at 4 o'clock, P. M.

By order of the Captain,

DANIEL JOHNSON, *Sec'y.*

Fayetteville, March 2, 1840. 87-1w

Notice.

THE Subscriber having, at the March Term, 1840, qualified as Administrator upon the Estate of the late Barnum Beach, hereby notifies all persons having claims to bring them forward within the time prescribed by law, and proved according to law; upon failure to do so, this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery.

Those who are indebted to said Estate are requested to come forward and pay the same immediately.

JOHN H. COOK, *Adm'r.*

Further Notice.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of April, 1840, at the Store on Green street lately occupied by the deceased, I shall offer for sale, at Auction, all the Stock in trade, consisting of an extensive assortment of

Boots and Shoes,

Sole, Upper and Skirting Leather, Calf, Morocco and Seal Skins, Shoe Thread, Blacking, Varnish, Lasts, &c. &c. Also, at the same time the Store House will be either sold or rented for one year.

At the Dwelling House, on Saturday the 4th April, the Household and Kitchen FURNITURE, together with other articles of personal property, among which are two Cows and Calves, &c.

JOHN H. COOK, *Adm'r.*

Fayetteville, March 3, 1840. 87-3w

Life of Gen. Harrison,

JUST RECEIVED and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

Nicholas Nickleby.

A NEW SUPPLY, just received. Also, Holland's Van Buren; Mammon, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

For Sale or Hire.

I SHALL offer for sale at Rockingham, on Tuesday the 17th inst., (it being Superior Court week) my man ESSEX. His moral character is hardly surpassed by any of his color, and he is sound and healthy, about 33 or 34 years of age, and would not now be offered for sale but for my peculiar situation in regard to him.

Terms.—One-third cash; on balance a credit of 12 and 18 months,—bond and security. Should I fail to sell, he will be hired till December 25, 1840.

J. D. CLANCY.

March 3, 1840. 87tf

Notice.

THE Subscriber cautions all persons against employing or making any contracts, or having any dealings, with his son THOMAS, as the law will be strictly enforced against any person who may have any such dealings with him. My reason for this notice is, that persons are in the habit of seducing him away from me, to ride races, &c.

THOMAS GRIMES.

Fayetteville, Feb. 29, 1840. 87-4w

Notice.

THAT on the 26th day of January last, the Subscriber lost his POCKET BOOK, between Stafford Gibson's and the South Carolina line, on or near the Stage Road, containing the following Notes: One on John K. Gibson for Ninety Dollars, payable to Thomas Watson, dated the 1st day of January, 1840, due one day after date; one on James Watson for Twenty Dollars, payable to Thomas Watson, dated the 15th November, 1838, due one day after date; one other on Jerry Barber and Richard Dockins for Twelve Dollars and Fifty Cents, payable to James Watson, date not recollected; due the 1st day of January, 1840, with interest from its date, with a credit of Ten Dollars the 15th November, 1839. I forewarn all persons from trading for said Notes, and the persons by whom they are made payable from paying them to any person but myself.

THOMAS WATSON.

February 21, 1840. 87-2wpd

$100 Reward.

I WILL give $100 for the apprehension of Benj. F. Moody and Anderson Moody, and a Dark Chesnut Sorrel Stallion. My stable was broke open on the night of the 10th inst. by the Moodys, and my horse taken. I will give the above reward for their arrest and the recovery of the horse. The horse is a dark chesnut sorrel stallion, 15½ hands high, 8 years old, without white except the left hind foot; when taken was shod all round with steel shoes, with 8 nails in a shoe. He is a horse of fine appearance, fine long head with large eyes, neck very fine, round bodied—and well turned. I followed the Moodys to Chatham and Moore counties, but failed in getting hold of them. They have a large connexion in that section of country and probably will remain there for some time. I heard while in pursuit of them, that they alledge that they had a claim to the horse and I refused to give him up, and they took him by force. This notice is to forwarn all persons from trading for the horse or harbouring the said Moodys, as I am determined to put the law in force against all such persons. I will give 50 dollars to any person that will get the horse and deliver him to me at this place, or secure him so I can get him. The horse is known by the name of Sergeant McDonald or the Moody horse. And I will give 50 dollars for the arrest of the Moodys so they can be brought to justice. Any information concerning them will be thankfully received.

JOSEPH McDOWELL.

Rutherfordton, Feb. 22, 1840. 87-3t.

THE SILK CULTURE.

Morus Multicaulis.

1,000,000 Cuttings, for sale, at ½ cent a bud. Apply to
E. J. HALE, *Agent.*
February 19.

Morus Multicaulis.

400 TREES, the growth of the last season—averaging from 50 to 800 buds each, for sale by
JOHN HUSKE.
February 11, 1840. 84-tf.

Mulberry Trees.

THE Subscriber offers for sale 5,000 MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES, warranted to be of the genuine stock. They were grown in this vicinity the last Summer, are well rooted, and vary in height from two to seven feet. They will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, on accommodating terms, and at moderate prices.
JAMES BAKER.
Fayetteville, Dec. 21, 1839. 77-tIM

Morus Multicaulis.

A FEW HUNDRED TREES, some very large, for sale by E. J. HALE.

To Silk Growers.

THE Subscribers, on behalf of an association of gentlemen interested in the propagation of the Chinese Mulberry, and in the production of Silk, give notice, that they have procured an approved Reel from the North, for the reeling and making sewing Silk from the Cocoon, and will set the same in operation in this place early in the ensuing Summer. The business is commenced for our own accommodation, but we intend buying such Cocoons as may be brought to us, or else reeling them upon shares.

E. L. WINSLOW,
JAMES BAKER,
I. WETMORE,
Executive Committee.
Fayetteville, Dec. 21, 1839. 77tf

WAGONS & TEAMS,

AND

Morus Multicaulis Trees.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell a very valuable team of young Mules, and Timber Wagon and Gear. Also, a good strong team of Horses and Timber Wagon and Gear. And a heavy Road Wagon, either with or without gear.

He would also sell Trees and Cuttings of the MORUS MULTICAULIS, at 1 cent per bud, which he will warrant genuine and in good preservation.
JONATHAN EVANS, Jr.
Fayetteville, Feb. 5, 1840. 83tf

Cocoons wanted.

THE Subscriber has about two thousand very fine MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES yet for sale, from 5 to 8 feet high, one-half of which he is willing to sell payable in Cocoons, to be delivered next Summer, the other half cash.

Persons wishing to make contracts will please make their applications soon, as the Season for planting, according to his experience, begins early in February. Silk Worm Eggs from a very healthy stock of Worms, can also be had.
I. WETMORE.
Fayetteville, November 25, 1839. 73tf

Swaim's Justice,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by
E. J. HALE.

Also, Mitchell's New GEOGRAPHY and ATLAS, said to be the best School Geography in print.

NEW BOOKS.

DE TOCQUEVILLE'S DEMOCRACY IN AMERICA, new Edition; Chevallier's United States; Combe's Lectures on Phrenology; Walks and Wanderings in the world of Literature, by the author of the Bench and the Bar; Glimpses of the Old World, by Rev. J. A. Clark, of Philadelphia; Halleck's Fanny; Locke's Essays on the Human Understanding; Burr's Private Journal; Truth made simple, by Rev. John Todd; Tea and Coffee, by Dr. Alcott; Young Woman's Guide, by ditto; Masonic Monitor and Chart; Southern Harmony, &c. &c.
Received by E. J. HALE.

PIANO FORTES.

A GOOD assortment of Piano Fortes may constantly be found for sale at the FEMALE SEMINARY. Those now on hand by different makers, and from the best manufacturers in New York, will be sold ten per cent. lower than can be purchased elsewhere, of the same class and workmanship, in this market. Orders will be executed for Piano Fortes from any manufactory of this country, or Germany, and they will be furnished at the lowest New York prices, adding the expense of transportation. All instruments ordered or furnished through this agency are selected at New York, by approved Professors of Music, are opened after their arrival here, tried and approved by competent Pianists, before they are offered for sale, and are repacked without additional charge, in the best manner for safe conveyance to any part of the country. All those furnished from manufacturers in this country, are warranted by the makers.

The extensive call for Piano Fortes, which has been made for two years past, through the music department of the Seminary, and the frequent imposition of inferior instruments often at extravagant prices, through the private interest or ignorance of the venders, has led to the establishment of this Agency. To meet the convenience of purchasers, arrangements have also been made to receive in payment good negotiable notes at four months, payable at the Cape Fear Bank. This arrangement often saves to the purchaser ten per cent. in the difference of exchange, besides all the risk of damages in the transportation, and the certainty of having an instrument delivered here, approved and in good order. Inquire of the PRINCIPALS of the SEMINARY, or of Col. S. T. HAWLEY.
Fayetteville, Nov. 30, 1839. 74-tf

GARDNER & McKETHAN,

CARRIAGE MAKERS,

RETURN thanks to their friends and the public for the liberal encouragement they have received, and now inform them that they have on hand a large assortment of work. Having in their employment a number of first rate workmen at the different branches, they intend keeping constantly on hand a large and general assortment of

Carriages, Barouches and Buggies,

Large and small. Also, BUGGY GIGS and SULKIES, (on a new plan,) warranted to ride very easy and run light. Also, a number of WAGONS on Elliptic springs and chains, large and small.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine their work, as they are disposed to sell at reduced prices; they feel confident they can make their work as well, and sell it as low, as it can be had from any regular Northern establishment.

All work made and sold by us is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge if they fail by bad workmanship or materials.

☞ Repairing neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.
December 2, 1839. 82-tf

LAFAYETTE HOTEL,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT will be open after the 1st of August, under the management and direction of the Subscriber. The House has been thoroughly repaired, and will, in a few days, be well furnished; and every effort will be made to render it worthy of patronage.
EDWARD YARBROUGH.
July 30, 1839. 56tf

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and splendid assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

Superfine Blue, Black, Brown, Olive, Oxford-mixed Drab, Green and Wine colored CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, well assorted,
Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, and Ermanets,
Superior Vesting,
278 pieces 3-4 and 6-4 Merinos,
345 do 3-4 and 6-4 Muslin-de-Lane,
1298 do Calicoes, well assorted,
Cambrics, Jaconets, and plain Muslin,
39 bales 3-4, 4-4 and 5-4 Shirting and Sheeting, bleached and brown,
65 pieces super. Silks, well assorted,
Merino, Cashmere and Blanket Shawls,
Muslin-de-Lane Shawls and Scarfs, &c. &c., comprising one of the largest Stocks of Goods ever offered in this State,—all of which being bought at the late sales at the North, will be offered at reduced prices, by wholesale or retail.
October 1, 1839. 65tf

GUNS.

JUST received, on consignment, 5 [illegible] ing of single and double barrel GUNS, which are offered at low prices.
A. KIMBALL.
January 6, 1840. 79tf.

For Sale,

300 BUSHELS *HAIR* for Plastering, &c., to be had at the Fayetteville Tannery.
L. S. BELDEN & CO.
September 11, 1838. 10tf

Crockery.

500 DOZEN TEAS, 300 dozen Plates, 250 dozen Tumblers,
Just received and for sale by
PETER P. JOHNSON.
April 20, 1839. 42tf

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received his FALL and WINTER SUPPLY OF GOODS, embracing a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Shoes and Boots, Hats and Caps,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Crockery and Glass Ware,
WINES AND LIQUORS,
GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS,
Patent Medicines, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Hatters' Materials, &c.

The Stock is very heavy. Merchants are invited to call and examine for themselves.

☞ SOUTH CAROLINA MONEY will be taken at par, if paid when the Goods are bought.
G. B. ATKINS,
Foot of Hay Market.
October 26, 1839. 69tf

Fall and Winter GOODS.

THE Subscriber has received his FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting of a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

Crockery-Ware, Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, &c. &c.,

Which he will sell at the LOWEST PRICES for Cash, or on time to punctual customers,—at his old Stand, South East corner of Market Square.
PETER P. JOHNSON.
November 5, 1839. 70tf

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by
JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.
Fayetteville, October 20. 59-tf

THOMAS C. BLAKE

HAS received, and is now opening at the South-west corner of Market Square, his FALL and WINTER SUPPLY OF

DRY GOODS,

Hardware & Cutlery,

Groceries, Crockery Ware, Drugs and Hollow Ware, Shoes, Hats, Black Smith's & Carpenter's Tools.

All of which he is desirous to sell as low, and upon as accommodating terms as are usually given in this market, by the piece or retail.

His Stock consists in part of

Superfine, and fine black, blue, and London brown Cloths, blue and black Cassimeres, coarse and fine Over Coat Cloths; blue, black, brown and mixt Sattinetts, Winter and Summer Vestings, brown, green and maroon French Merino, Circassians, figured and plain, light colored Chally's, Bombazine, Muslin de-Lane, black, blue-black, and light colored, plain and figured Silks, English, French and American Calicoes, Cambries, plain and plaid, Mull, Jaconet, Book and Swiss Muslin, Taglioni, Merino, Fancy Silk, Worsted Shawls, black Merino Scarfs, Marseilles, and Corded Skirts, Silk and Cotton Velvet, Super Velvet, Belt and Bonnet Ribbons, Marseilles Quilts, Cotton Umbrellas, 10 1-4 Irish Sheeting, do. Linnen, Table and Towell Diaper, Linen Drills, Muslin inserting, French Worked Collars, Linen Pocket Handkerchiefs, Painted Lawn, Bandanna and Pongee Handkerchiefs, Italian Cravats, White Satin, Hat Crape Ladies Kid and Picnic Gloves, Gentlemen's Buck and Worsted do. Silk, Lambs-wool and Cotton Hosiery, Whitney and Stripe Blankets, fine White & Scarlet Flannels, Twilled do. brown and bleached Shirtings and Sheetings, (assorted) brown and bleached Drills, Powder, Lead, and Shot, Sole and Upper Leather, Cast Steel Axes, (assorted) English and Swede Iron, Round, Square and Hoop American and English Blister, German, and Cast Steel, Hoes, Halter and Trace Chains, Spades, Shovels, and a great variety of other articles.

Having determined to sell LOW, the public generally are invited to call and examine for themselves
November 25, 1839. 73-tf,

NEW GOODS.

WE have received and opened our FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which comprises a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Boots and Shoes, Fur and Wool Hats, Fur and Seal Caps, Cotton and Wool Cards, Tuscan and plain Straw Bonnets, Writing, Letter and Wrapping Paper, Drugs and Patent Medicines

Also,

10 HHDS. PORTO RICO SUGAR,
80 bags Rio Coffee,
30 boxes Raisins,
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
Collins' and King's Axes,
5 hhds. Crockery,
75 kegs Nails,
50 sides Sole Leather,

Which are offered at very low prices for CASH, or on time for approved paper.
NOTT & STARR.
November 19, 1839. 72tf

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE received by the late arrivals a LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

DRY GOODS,

Suitable for the present and approaching Season,—a large supply of

GROCERIES, HARDWARE,

Hats, Boots and Shoes,

A beautiful assortment of

CROCKERY,

Embracing sets of China, white Queen's Ware, (a new article,) Liverpool Ware, different patterns and colours. Also, common Crockery, Winter Strained Lamp Oil, Linseed and Tanners' Oil, extra and No. 1 White Lead, Sole and Upper Leather.
H. LEETE.
Green Street.
November 19, 1839. 72tf

GREEN'S

STRAW CUTTER.

THIS newly invented machine, which has received the highest encomiums in the country and in Europe, will cut two bushels of provender in a minute, or 500 lbs. in an hour, and with much less force than the common machines. A few just received for sale by
WILLIAM McINTYRE.

ALSO,

Freeborn's Patent Plough.

A SUPPLY of this highly approved PLOUGH, always kept on hand, together with the Castings, by WM. McINTYRE.
Fayetteville, March 19, 1839. 37-tY

NEW

Auction and Commission Store,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE Subscriber, having been appointed one of the Auctioneers of the Town of Wilmington, offers his services to his friends and the public. Having been engaged in the business for a number of years, he feels confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who may confide their business in his hands.
THOS. SANDFORD.

Refer to
Messrs. Barry & Bryant, } *Wilmington.*
" Dickinson & Morris, }
" E. L. & W. Winslow, } *Fayetteville.*
" Yarbrough & Ray, }
" W. A. Caldwell & Sons, *Charleston.*
" Allibone & Troubat, *Philadelphia.*
James J. Treadwell, Esq., *New York.*
Sept. 18, 1839. 63-tf.

Leather.

THE Subscribers have on hand a fine Stock of LEATHER, consisting of Sole and Upper, Bridle and Harness, Skirting and Grain Kip, Calf, Deer and Sheep Skins, which they will sell low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers. They are prepared to execute with promptness all orders in their line.

Call and examine our Stock before supplying yourselves.
L. S. BELDEN & CO.
January 8, 1839. 27tf

FAYETTEVILLE

FEMALE SEMINARY.

PUPILS are charged from time of entrance to close of session. No deduction for absence, except in case of sickness.

The Academic year commenced on the 14th of October, and closes on the 18th of July following.

The year is divided into two Sessions of twenty weeks each.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE:

Elementary Department or 2d Class,	$8	per Session.
First Class,	16	" "
French Language,	10	" "
Drawing and Painting,	10	" "
Music on Piano Forte, accompanied by the voice.	25	" "
Music on Guitar,	25	" "
Use of Piano,	3	" "
Incidentals,	50 cents.	

November 23, 1839. 75-tf

For Sale,

1000 SACKS Liverpool Ground SALT,
15 tons Bar Iron, assorted, Swedes and English,
50 bags Rio and Laguira COFFEE,
25 bags old Java ditto,
5 hhds. St. Croix SUGAR,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump Sugar,
1 chest fine Hyson Tea,
1 ditto Black Tea,
15 boxes Brown Soap,
6 boxes Sperm Candles,
100 kegs White Lead, in Oil, (part pure,)
20 kegs Black Lead, ground in Oil,
A general assortment of Paints and Paint Brushes,
3 boxes Pine Apple Cheese,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Baling Rope,
1 bale Bagging and Seine Twine,
5 coils Hemp Cordage, 2 to 4 inches,
1 roll Sheet Lead, 500 lbs.,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
15 quarter casks Wine,—Madeira, Teneriffe, Sherry and Malaga,
6 boxes 2 dozen each, fine old Madeira Wine, (Ceylon brand,)
3 casks London Porter,
10 bbls. Plaister of Paris for plastering,
10 casks Ground Plaister,
50 boxes Window Glass, 8 x 10 and 10 x 12,
1 barrel Putty, in Bladders,
100 kegs Cut Nails, 3d. to 40d.
1 cask *Red* Clover Seed,
5 dozen common and fancy Sitting Chairs,
2 tons Castings,—Pots, Ovens, Skillets and Fire-dogs,
4 pieces superfine Ingrain Carpeting,
6 Wilton Hearth Rugs

And a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Hardware and Cutlery.

JNO. HUSKE & SON,
Green Street.
November 20, 1839. 72tf

GEORGIA INSURANCE

AND TRUST COMPANY,

At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,
Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.
STARK & PEARCE.
Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

Who wants better evidence?

I WOULD refer the reading public to the numerous voluntary letters published recently in this paper and in the Good Samaritan relative to the happy and beneficial effects of the administration of

Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters.

Those who have perused the letters above referred to, will observe that in almost every case they attest the fact, that no inconvenience of any sort attends the taking of these medicines, in ordinary cases, but that the patient, without feeling their operation, is universally left in a stronger and better state of health than was experienced previous to being afflicted with disease; and in all cases of acute suffering, great relief is obtained in a few hours, and a cure is generally effected in two or three days.

In cases of FEVER of every description, and all bilious affections, it is unnecessary for me to say aught, as I believe the LIFE MEDICINES are now universally admitted to be the most speedy and effectual cure extant in all diseases of that class.

The Life Medicines are also a most excellent relief in affections of the Liver and Bowels, as has been proved in hundreds of cases where patients have come forward and requested that their experience in taking them might be published for the benefit of others. In their operation in such cases, they restore the tone of the Stomach, strengthen the digestive organs, and invigorate the general functions of the whole body, and thus become to both sexes (for they are perfectly adapted to each) an invaluable means of preventing disease and restoring health.

In affections of the head, whether accompanied with pain and giddiness, or marked by the grievous calamity of impaired mental energy; in palpitations of the heart, flatulence, loss of appetite and strength, and the multiplied symptoms of disordered digestion, the Life Medicines will be found to possess the most salutary efficacy.

Constitutions relaxed, weak, or decayed, in men or women, are under the immediate influence of the Life Medicines. Old coughs, asthmas, and consumptive habits are soon relieved and speedily cured. Poverty of blood, and emaciated limbs will ere long meet the happiest change; the chill watery fluid will become rich and balsamic, and the limbs be covered with flesh, firm and healthy.

Nervous disorders of every kind, and from whatever cause arising, fly before the effects of the Life Medicines and all that train of sinkings, anxieties, and tremours which so dreadfully affect the weak, the sedentary, and the delicate, will in a short time be succeeded by cheerfulness, and every presage of health.

For weakness, deficiency of natural strength, and relaxation of the vessels, by too frequent indulgence of the passions, this medicine is a safe, certain, and invaluable remedy.

Those who have long resided in hot climates, and are languid and relaxed in their whole system, may take the Life Medicines with the happiest effects, and persons removing to the Southern States or West Indies cannot store a more important article of health and life.

The following cases are among the most recent cures effected, and gratefully acknowledged by the persons benefitted:

Case of Jacob C. Hunt, New Windsor, Orange County, N. Y.—A dreadful tumor destroyed nearly the whole of his face, nose and jaw. Experienced quick relief from the use of the Life Medicines, and in less than three months was entirely cured. [Case reported, with a wood engraving in a new pamphlet now in press.]

Case of Thos. Purcell, sen'r, 84 years of age—was afflicted 18 years with swellings in his legs—was entirely cured by taking 42 pills in 3 weeks.

Case of John Hamilton, Aberdeen, Ohio—rheumatism five years—entirely cured—has used the LIFE MEDICINES for Worms in children and found them a sovereign remedy.

Case of Lewis Austin—periodical sick headache—always relieved by a small dose—now entirely free from it.

Case of Adon Ames—cured of a most inveterate and obstinate dyspepsia, and general debility.

Case of Adah Adams, Windsor, Ohio—rheumatism, gravel, liver affections, and general nervous debility, had been coming on seven years—was raised from her bed by taking one box of pills and a bottle of bitters—a most extraordinary cure—she is now a very healthy and robust woman—attested by her husband Shubel Adams.

Case of Mrs. Badger, wife of Joseph Badger—nearly similar to a case to result the same.

Case of Susan Goodenant, a young unmarried woman—subject to ill health several years—a small course of the Life Medicines entirely restored her—is now hale and healthy.

Case of Miss Thomas, daughter of Eli Thomas—cough and symptoms of consumption—cured in four weeks. Her sister cured of a severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism *in one week!*

Case of S. Colvin—cured of a severe attack of scarlet fever in a few days by the Life Medicines.

Case of Harriet Twogood, Selina, N. Y.—was in a very low state of health a year and a half—did not expect to recover. Miss T. is now able to walk about and is rapidly recovering both health and strength.

Case of Benjamin J. Tucker—severe case of Fever and Ague—cured in a very short space of time. Directions followed strictly.

Case of Amos Davis—Affection of the Liver—after trying doctor's remedies in vain for a long time, was cured by the Life Medicines without trouble.

Extraordinary case of Lyman Pratt, who was afflicted with Phthisic 20 years—effected a perfect cure in 24 hours by the use of the Life Medicines.

Thousands of persons afflicted in like manner, have, by a judicious use of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS, been restored to the enjoyment of all the comforts of life. The Bitters are pleasant to the taste and smell, gently astringe the fibres of the stomach, and give that prop or tensity which a good digestion requires. As nothing can be better adopted to help and nourish the constitution, so there is nothing more generally acknowledged to be peculiarly efficacious in all inward wastings, loss of appetite, indigestion, depression of spirits, trembling or shaking of the hands and limbs, obstinate coughs, shortness of breath, or consumptive habits.

The Life Medicines possess wonderful efficacy in all nervous disorders, fits, headaches, weaknesses, heaviness and lowness of spirits, dimness of sight, confused thoughts, wandering of the mind, vapours and melancholy, and all kinds of hysteric complaints are gradually removed by their use. In sickness of the stomach, flatulencies, or obstructions, they are safe and powerful, and as a purifier of the blood, they have not their equal in the world!

For additional particulars of the above medicines, see Moffat's "Good Samaritan," a copy of which accompanies the medicine; a copy can always be obtained of the different Agents who have the medicine for sale.

French, German, and Spanish directions can be obtained on application at the office, 375 Broadway.

All post paid letters will receive immediate attention.

Prepared and sold by WILLIAM B. MOFFAT, 375 Broadway, New York. A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again.

AGENTS—The Life Medicines may also be had of any of the principal Druggists in every town throughout the United States and the Canadas. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters; and be sure that a fac similie of John Moffat's signature is upon the label of each bottle of Bitters or box of Pills.

These valuable medicines are for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.
8C-y

French Burr Mill Stones

For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.
C. J. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.
Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836. 8tf

Iredell's Digest.

A FEW copies for sale by
E. J. HALE.

CLEANSE AND PURIFY THE BODY.

THE operation of the principles of PURGATION being allowed to be one of the greatest utility in the cure and prevention of disease, it is of the greatest consequence to ascertain what medicine is capable of producing the DESIRED EFFECT, in the easiest, and at the same time in the most effectual manner.

We no longer believe that inflammations of any kind can be cured by abstracting our life—OUR BLOOD. It is now well understood that an inflammation is a wise ORDINANCE OF NATURE, a signal that she requires the assistance of purgative medicines, to ease her of the oppressive burden which she proves by the high fever and strong pulse, is wanted to be removed. In other words, the body calls for a vegetable cleansing.

Brandeth's Vegetable Universal Pills require no skill in their administration. The printed direction only has to be observed, and they predetermine the just proportion of the dose to the magnitude of the disease to be cured.

Let all persons read the following opinion of a gentleman who well knows the qualities of these pills.

BRANDETH'S PILLS.

This medicine is acknowledged to be one of the most valuable ever discovered, as a purifier of the blood and fluids. It is superior to Sarsaparilla, whether as a sudorific or alterative. It stands infinitely before all the preparations or combinations of Mercury. Its purgative properties are above of incalculable value—for these pills may be taken safely FOR ANY PERIOD, and instead of weakening by cathartic effect, they add strength, by taking away the cause of weakness. There is no good MERCURY does, which these pills do not likewise. But they have none of the miserable effects of that DEADLY POISON. The TEETH are not injured—the BONES and limbs are not paralyzed—no.—But in the stead of these distressing symptoms, new life and consequent animation, is evident in every movement of the body. Brandeth's Pills are indeed a UNIVERSAL REMEDY; for they cure opposite diseases. They cure *Inflammation* and *Chronic Rheumatism!* They cure *Diabetes* and *Strangury!* They cure *Dysentery* and *Constitutional Costiveness!* They will cure all these apparently opposite diseases, BECAUSE they CLEANSE and PURIFY the blood, provided, however, nature is not beyond all human ASSISTANCE. Four years this medicine has now been before the public in the United States. Wherever it has been introduced, it has superseded all other remedies.

Dr. Brandeth's offices in New York are 241, Broadway, 185, Hudson street, and 276, Bowery, between Prince and Houston streets.

South Carolina Office—79, Meeting st., Charleston.

The only agent in Wilmington is Mr. S. M. WEST, who has the pills for sale, at 25 cents per box, with full directions.

OBSERVE, ☞ *Druggists are never made agents.*

☞ BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ☜

Agent for Fayetteville, Mr. McHALL McGARY.
June 7, 1839. 52-tY.

RHEUMATISM.

Cohen's Rheumatic Embrocation.

DR. M. B. COHEN, Proprietor of the celebrated lotion for the cure of Chronic and Inflammatory Rheumatism, Sprains, Lumbago, pains and swellings in the joints, &c., known as Cohen's Rheumatic Embrocation, begs respectfully to refer all persons suffering from these diseases to the thousands of cures that his preparation has accomplished, and to the numerous strong and highly respectable testimonials which have from time to time been published to that effect in New York and other places. So certain and searching is this Liniment in its operations, even in cases of long standing, and of an obstinate nature, that it has never been known to fail. The following cases are selected from hundreds of others of a like description. It will be proper that all persons using the Liniment see that it is accompanied with the signature of the Proprietor, in his own hand writing. Since the introduction of this remedy to the public, various empirics have palmed upon the country no-trums and lotions, and liniments, and "Infallible Rheumatic Mixtures,"—all of which, being a compound of ignorant quacks, are calculated more or less to injure the system, rather than remove any complaint. In proof of the estimation in which the Embrocation is held by respectable men in the medical profession, as well as by the thousands of persons who have been effectually cured of Rheumatism, the subscriber has subjoined letters from a few who are well and popularly known to the entire society in New York, and whose opinions and professional judgments are universally esteemed.
M. B. COHEN,
No. 275, 1-2 *Hudson street, N. York.*

NEW YORK, Aug. 3, 1838.

Dear Sir—Having frequently witnessed the application of your Rheumatic Embrocation, and the beneficial effects arising therefrom, it affords me pleasure to state, that I most cheerfully recommend it as an invaluable remedy, and the best known for the cure of that painful and distressing complaint, either in its acute or chronic form.
WILLIAM F. PRATT, *M. D.*
Late Corresponding Secretary of the Medical Society of the City and County of New York.
To Dr. M. B. COHEN.

Dr. M. B. Cohen: In reply to your request as to my opinion of your Rheumatic Embrocation, I most willingly acknowledge that I have used it in my practice, and found it an invaluable remedy as a palliative Liniment in cases of Rheumatism.
CHAS. A. VAN ZANDT, *M. D.*
New York, April 20, 1839.

I certify that I have used Dr. M. B. Cohen's Rheumatic Embrocation, and have found it a most useful remedy adjuvant in the treatment of this painful disease, and therefore hesitate not to recommend it in all cases of Rheumatism.
WM. ANDERSON, M. D. &c.
No. 312, *Broadway, N. Y.*

I, Henry B. Nones, 1st Lieut. of the Revenue Cutter Alert, in the service of the United States, do certify that I was for five months afflicted with the Inflammatory Rheumatism, and had every remedy by advice of physicians, without any relief, and finally by advice of Dr. W. Rockwell, health officer at quarantine, I applied to Dr. M. B. Cohen in the month of July, 1837, for a bottle of his Rheumatic Embrocation, and after one week's use of the Specific, was entirely free from all pain, and was able to resume my place in the service.
H. B. NONES, 1st. Lt. U. S. R. C.
New York, August 1st, 1837.

TO THE PUBLIC.—Be it known that on this 4th day of February 1840, we have appointed Mr. ISAAC DODD, on the South West corner of Market Square, Fayetteville, N. C., our sole agent, for the Sale of our Rheumatic Embrocation, a remedy calculated to cure with certainty any Rheumatic complaints, whether of a Chronic or Inflamatory nature. *Witness* our hand this day and year aforesaid.
M. B. COHEN.

Price $3 per Bottle.

The public will remember that this is simply an external application and free from minerals.

Dr. M. B. COHEN'S principal Office, No. 275, 1-2 Hudson street, N. Y.

Each bottle of the Embrocation is accompanied with printed directions for use, and none is genuine unless bearing the signature of
M. B. COHEN.
February 4, 1840. 83-6m

Rowand's Tonic Mixture,

AN INFALLIBLE CURE FOR AGUE AND FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY of this valuable Medicine, just received from the Manufactory at Philadelphia. For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store, price $9 per dozen, or $1 per bottle.
October 5, 1839.

DR. G. R. PHELPS'

COMPOUND

TOMATO PILLS,

(ENTIRELY VEGETABLE,)

A new and valuable remedy for all diseases arising from impurities of the Blood, Morbid Secretions of the Liver and Stomach;

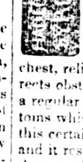
Also, a substitute for Calomel, as a Cathartic in Fevers, and all Bilious diseases, and for ordinary Family Physic.

THIS popular Medicine, which has received such general approbation as a remedy for Dyspepsia, Bilious and Acid Stomachs, Jaundice, Heartburn, Costiveness, Headache, &c. &c., and which is now prescribed by many of the most respectable Physicians, is for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.
March 8, 1839. 36tf

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Sirup,

For Diseases of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds, &c.



The operation of this Medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration, and checks morbid and pernicious sweatings, relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a free and mild expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration, corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and it restores the patient to the bodily vigor which that wasting disorder, the consumption, it left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

☞ For sale by the Proprietor, on Hillsborough street, and at the Store of James H. Hooper.

The Proprietor has received the following testimony from the Rev. Simeon Colton, a gentleman well known:—

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. James Hadlock has for some time been in the practice of preparing vegetable powder and sirup for diseases of the lungs, coughs, colds, &c. which have been extensively used in and about Fayetteville, N. C., as well as in other places, by people who have suffered under those and similar complaints. They have acquired a high reputation, and are considered by many as superior to any other medicine for the above-named diseases. And I have reason to believe from my own experience, and from the effects of the medicine, as used in my family, that it is highly valuable, while its operation is mild and safe. It is recommended to all who may be laboring under the complaints named, to give it a thorough trial, and it is confidently believed that there will be no disappointment in the result.
SIMEON COLTON,
Principal of the Donaldson Academy.
Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1839. 37tf

PETER'S'S VEGETABLE

PILLS.

THESE PILLS are no longer among those of doubtful utility. They have passed away from the hundreds that are daily launched upon the tide of experiment, and now stand before the public as high in reputation, and as extensively employed in all parts of the United States, the Canadas, Texas, Mexico, and the West Indies, as any medicine that has ever been prepared for the relief of suffering man. They have been introduced wherever it was found possible to carry them, and there are but few towns that do not contain some remarkable evidences of their good effects. The certificates that have been presented to the proprietor exceed twenty thousand!—upwards of five hundred of which are from regular practising Physicians, who are the most competent judges of their merits.

Often have the cures performed by this medicine furnished subjects for editorial comment, in various newspapers and journals; and it may with truth be asserted that no medicine of the kind has ever received testimonials of higher value than this.

They are in general use as a family medicine, and there are thousands of families who declare they are never satisfied unless with a supply always at hand.

They have no rival in curing and preventing Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Sick Head-ache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Cholic, Female Obstructions, Heartburn, Furred Tongue, Nausea, Distension of the Stomach and Bowels, Incipient Diarrhœa, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Blotched or Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where a cathartic or an aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping, nor debility.

☞ These extraordinary and justly celebrated Pills are sold at the Fayetteville Bookstore, and in all the principal towns in the State. Retail price, 50 cents per box.
May 1, 1839. 45-1Y

SOUTHERN TONIC.
COSTER & COXE.

AGUE AND FEVER,

And every symptom of general Debility, speedily and permanently cured by

COSTER & COXE'S

ORIGINAL

SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and have frequently been compelled to witness the entire want of success in the practice of the most skilful Physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonics—of which class of Medicines a very great variety have been recommended to the Public—all of which have had their advocates, and that which has been by far the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark and its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine.* There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when carried to a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the ears, nausea, and a headache, very similar to a bilious headache; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding this state of things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surprised *even us.* As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or any thing *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant; indeed it will be found the most delicate and effective medicine known in those cases of Disorganized Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility which so frequently present themselves in children.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, at the Book Store, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 per bottle, or 9 per dozen.

Children's Toy Books,

FOR SALE AT THE BOOK STORE.